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CAVALRY SONG.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

Draw your girths tight, boys;
This morning we ride,
With God and the right, boys,
To sanction our side,
Where the balls patter,
Where the shot shatter,
Where the shells scatter
Red death far and wide.

Pause not to think, boys.
Of maidens in tears:
Only this drink, boys,
Let's toss to our dears;
Then O for the battle,
The mad charging battle;
The cannon's fierce rattle,
The victors' wild cheers.

Look to your arms, boys,
Your friends tried and true;
How the blood warms, boys!
The foe is in view!
Forward! break cover!
Ride through them! ride over
Them! baptize the clover
With blood as with dew.

Mr. Phillips on Reconstruction.

Wendell Phillips spoke Tuesday evening on Reconstruction in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, which, in spite of the storm, was densely crowded, hundreds being obliged to stand. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am to speak to you to-night on Reconstruction—the way out of the war; and in the course of that talk naturally it will come in my way to criticise the efforts and plans of reconstruction which have been placed before the nation. Let me say in the outset that this criticism does not flow from any desponding view of the present hour, from any lack of hope for the future. As I had the pleasure of saying when I stood here before, more than a month ago, I have an undoubted faith in the two most important points of the future; that is, I believe that the North will triumph, and her civilization supersede that of the South, and the result will be One Nation, as immortal and indivisible as any nation in history. I do not believe that it is possible that that result should be prevented. I do not believe that the powers of heaven above, or the Copperhead of earth beneath, or the Secessionist of Richmond under the earth, could prevent it; and, secondly, at the same close of the epoch in which we now live, the epoch marked by the convulsion of a struggle betwixt two ideas; not—understand me—the end of the war merely in the sense of a military struggle, not when we call home the cannon and furl the banner, but when the real convulsion and struggle betwixt the two ideas is ended by the absolute triumph of one. I believe that that nation will be a free one. The negro like every other race beneath the Stars and Stripes, will have his manhood accorded him. As the old negro said, it will be as impossible to put the chicken of six weeks back into the egg as to prevent that result. On those two points I have no doubt. But you observe the limitation which I endeavored to explain—at the end of the epoch. Now we have a familiar phrase, "Slavery is dead; the war has killed it." Well, I believe the war has killed Slavery just as typhus fever kills a man. But the invalid will rise from his bed when the fever has left him, and drag himself about for a half a dozen years before he goes into his grave. So it is with slavery. When it will die neither you or I know. When it will absolutely cease depends not upon the past but upon the future. Whether its taproot, now cut off, shall be absolutely rooted up and left to rot upon the ground, or whether it is to struggle out to ten, fifteen or twenty years of invalid and disastrous existence, depends upon the statesmanship of the future—depends upon the method of reconstruction. That is, we may adjourn the decision of the question from the battlefield to the Senate; we may remand it from the cannon back to politics, and there we may see the solution of the problem hang for a dozen years undecided; and it is in that respect and from that stand-point that the statesmanship of Reconstruction becomes so vitally important. Now, in speaking of it I shall say, perhaps you may think, too much of the negro, of that race, of the system of Slavery. You might think the subject could be dropped from the discussion, and that our data and arguments take a broader sweep; but I believe that still that race and our treatment of it is the pivot upon which the white man's interest and national unity, the prosperity of that Union turns to-day and will turn for many a year. God has linked justice to that victim people with the inevitable necessity of the white race to provide its own place, its own position, and its own future. In a larger sense than Lamartine means it we are to see that no man was ever permitted to fasten one end of the chain around his fellow's limbs, that God did not himself link the other end around the master's neck; we are to see not the sense of justice merely, but the absolute prosperity and peace of 25,000,000,000 of white men hang on justice to the negro, and in the world's history this is no uncommon sight. An ignorant workman forgot to finish a drain on the outermost wall on Windsor Castle. Fever wiled its way along the unguarded aisle until it seized on Prince Albert and left Victoria a widow. So God linked wealth and royalty to ignorance, and indolence to poverty. And so it is to be in our problem. The royalty of the white race is to live or die according as it understands and does justice to the victim race in its hand. (Applause.) Therefore, in talking of this problem I shall necessarily turn still largely to justice toward the negro. Mr. Sumner is fond of the statement in that shape that Slavery is the rebellion, and the Rebellion is Slavery—no doubt with essential truth. Still, it is to be remembered that, as Benton said in a letter written a few years before his death, the Rebellion is ready to break out; we shall soon see it: its pretense is slavery, the reality behind it is aristocratic institutions; it is to preserve those that the stalking-horse of the slave system is made use of by the social aristocracy of the South. Now, we are ever to bear in mind this analysis of the best student of this phase of our history—one who from early life, from deep interest, from close observation, was competent to understand it. It is the difference between Northern and Southern civilization to-day which makes the rebellion, fully stated. It is because the South hates labor and despises it, and because the North is essentially democratic—the working man's country—that the two cannot cohere. Now, briefly to state the pathway, the goal, which is peace, would be to say that South Carolina cannot avoid union with New York and Massachusetts. The moment you have made her a working man's State, that moment you have given the formation of a State and polity into the hands of the masses; and until you have done that the epoch is not ended. You may abolish chattel slavery, you may bring the States back conciliated into Congress; but until you have destroyed the element of divergence you have only changed Chattanooga into the Senate Chamber, and that is so far a disastrous change. Battle is a very excellent schoolhouse, and its scholars ripen quick. Politics is a slow teacher, teaching more tricks than anything else. [Laughter.] As long as the war last the nation ripens rapidly; whenever it ceases we go back to the comparatively slow change that preceded 1861; for, as I have frequently troubled you with saying, this is no new battle—the battle began when slavery became the mark of the South and freedom of the North. In 1861 we chose a new method, and, beaten at the ballot-box, the South fell back on the bullet. Now the epoch soon comes when, although she may not give up the bullet, she will not trust it. Grant will meet many a fierce battle-field covered with the blood of 50,000 dead, murdered men, before he reaches the Gulf. Still the leaders of those men in their heart of hearts recognize that unless some hand outside strengthens them there is no human probability that their fight is for victory. It is only for terms. They must give up the idea of dictating law to this belt of the Continent, although they will still fight fiercely for a broad place upon. Under that statement reconstruction means South Carolina, the counterpart of New York; nothing short of that is peace. What is it wrapped up in that phrase? It is each man owning his own house, with a schoolhouse behind him and a ballot in his right hand. [Applause]. The North said in '76 in defiance of Europe and history. There is but one trustworthy Government, it is where each class has a ballot in its own hand to protect itself—the civil power to protect itself." Europe says, "Poverty don't be anxious; I, Wisdom, will take care of it; Ignorance, don't be anxious—I, Wealth, which am but another name for Culture, will take care of it." That is the whole world apprenticed to wealth and wisdom. America says, "Take yourselves out of the light, sham Wisdom and Wealth; there is no civil safety but each man and each class holding in its hand the power to protect itself." Then, given the education, to know how to protect itself. That is Democracy; that is New York; that is New England. It is not, and for a long time it will not be, the South. On the contrary, the South is remoddled on the European plan—the white race, a small segment of that race, protecting everything else, and looking down on labor as dishonorable. One touch of the right hand to work, and you are no longer a gentleman. [Applause.] The South does not believe to-day that, in her sense, there is a gentleman north of Mason and Dixon's line—that is, in the sense of a laboring class below it exclusively devoted to work. Until, therefore, she can either be cowed or converted, there is no place for her readmission into the capital, if you want a homogenous, democratic republic, working there—if you want South Carolina anything but a neutralizer of New York. I have known a Southern man lose his passage on a railroad waiting for a negro to put his valise into the freight car. [Laughter.] A friend of mine at Nashville saw a white man, clothed in rags from head to feet, which were bare, come to the Provost Marshal's table and ask rations and transportation a hundred miles down the river, home. The Marshal's reply was, "I have as many names on my list as I dare." "Well, I am hungry, and I want to get home," said the man. "Can't help it; I can't take your name." The Secretary of the Marshal, a Northern-bred man, looked up and said, "You have only to get on board the boat and handle a little wood at the waiting stations, and you may double your passage, and rations besides." Rags looked down at him a moment, and said, "I never did work an hour, and I guess I shan't begin now." [Applause.] The Northerner suggested that it had come to a question between starving and working. Rags replied, "I will starve a week before I will work an hour." [Applause.] Now, you have not converted that poor white man; you have not brought him one inch nearer to Northern ideas. Suppose you leave him where he stands—the representative of nothing but a bare white skin—and give up to the cap-sheaf of Southern statesmanship, to the ablest man west of the mountains, and perhaps the ablest practical statesmen on either slope—I mean Andy Johnson of Tennessee. [Applause.] Suppose you ask him—he, the cap-sheaf of Southern Unionism, will tell you, "I am for the freedom of the black man and the white man; every man shall have his natural rights; but I am for the white man's government." That is the negro can fight, he is a good musket; he can work, he is a good shovel; but the hand that has wielded the rifle and made the stars and stripes victorious to the Gulf is not fit for a ballot. The brain that through the dark night traveled to the Union camp and warned it so that victory was saved or defeat averted, is not fit to sit on a jury. After all he is not a man, only a tool. Now there never will be a set of men in Tennessee fit to sit down and legislate on the interest pecuniarily and honorable of the Empire State until Andy Johnson sees John Hancock under a black skin. [Applause.] That is my idea of reconstruction. You may not like it. The reason is you have not yet seen John Hancock under a black skin.]Laughter.] You have that same prejudice against color and more of it than the Southerner has, in certain cases and the consequence is you don't yet recognize that 4,000,000 of men and women that you are willing to use as champions and as working people—you are not willing to recognize that thereby they have won the right to citizenship, to land, to the ballot, to education. And until the nation does recognize it North and South, the epoch of civil distinction is not ended. [Applause.] Now the Southerner knows that perfectly well. Take Illinois and Massachusetts; they put their sovereignty in common. The two States have all their future, their interests, their tariff, their prosperity, their honorable international relations dependent upon the voters of both. Massachusetts can appeal to Illinois men—Illinois men to Massachusetts men. Where we share sovereignty, we share discussion, we share opinion. If Illinois deceives us in her vote, we can correct it, or try to, our be ourselves corrected. There being mutualisy of sovereignty, there is mutuality of opinion. Now the South has never allowed us to approach her civil objects. I had an Alabama slaveholder pass a day with me some six years ago, and he said, "In our lower counties, where we have a large mass of slaves, there is no difference of opinion; we are all disunionists—every man under forty. In the upper counties it is a different population. A white man holds, perhaps, a single negro, who works at his side, sits down at the same table with him, and sleeps in the same room—there is but one in the house! Now that man is essentially on your side. he is so in his feelings; but he can't read. We afford him no encouragement to read. He never hears a speech except what we make at elections, and we mean he never shall; if he did, he would take his stand on your side." They were fully conscious that if Northern civilization penetrated the wall of their oligarchy and reached their masses, the State would be upheaved and their rule would be ended. They kept that state of things in order to carry Alabama out of the Union, and they have succeeded. When you will reverse that state of things, Alabama will gravitate back to the Union, and she never will stay there permanently and peacefullp until you do reverse it. [Applause.] Now, how shall we make it for the interest of the white men, landholders, educated men of social influence and prestige, to let education penetrate to those masses? On Democratic principles I can make them do so. If I give the poor whiteman and the negro the ballot, the moment he has got it the demagogue who wants his vote will be careful that he knows how to read, and doesn't get the other demagogue's name on it. [Applause.] He will want to address him through the press and tell him the tactics and the method of argument of his party, and I guaranty the school house from the selfishness of politics the moment I have given power to the ballot. [Applause.] The guaranty of education to the lower masses is giving them power to effect the welfare of the higher directly at the ballot box. Now, therefore, when we have the States—for we must have them when reconstruction is announced—there is a dividing line that dictates policy. I have stood on this platform, or the one that preceded it many a time, and others have, and argued to you the slave question. Well, you would go away from here, most of you, saying, "The argument is good, Slavery is a sin and an evil, and it ought to be ended, it ought to be annihilated. I would like to do it; I wish I had the power; the only link wanting in that man's chain is, that we have no more power over Carolina than over Timbucktoo." It was a good answer; it gave a plausible excuse for your going away and leaving us alone. There was a very broad, constitutional black line between New York and Charleston—the line of constitutional State Sovereignty—you could not pass it on this question, and we recognized the fact that you could not. But one day Charleston loaded her cannon and fired it at Sumter, and, when the smoke cleared away, the line was gone. [Loud and long applause.] That cannon God forged with a thunderbolt, and gave it into the President's hands, and said, "To-day you have exactly the same power to protect the negro in Charleston that you have in Washington, D. C." [Applause] That is the message that is addressed to the nation to-day. To-day omnipotence is in your right hand to curb the unconverted oligarchy of the South, to mould the machinery that makes the future into such a shape that it shall produce a different set of white men. Omnipotence is in your hand to do it; before you part with it, unless history and the world brand you as hypocrites, see that you do the work thoroughly and to the center. [Applause.] Before, for one, God willing, I see that line drawn betwixt Washington and Carolina, I mean that Robert Small and Gov. Aiken shall stand side by side, each on his own acre, a school house behind them and a ballot in each right hand. [Applause.] And we are the meanest people on the face of the earth if, after Robert Small, bravest of the navy, brought us an angered Aiken, we let the land of Carolina sovereignty close around him, so that Aiken's child may whip Small's child to labor, with no right on the father's part to interfere. [Loud applause.] Now, therefore, reconstruction is to plant these two races, at all events to have these two men side by side, with the ability to produce a future that shall be the exact counterpart of New England. When it is done—I speak in a moment of how it is to be done—then the epoch is ended—not till then. That is the statement of the problem. Now, let me say, I esteem it important that the problem in its utter extent, its radicalism, should be stated, thought upon, digested, and formed into a national purpose, for this reason: We have difficulties enough ahead of us. You will never see again the nation into which you were born; the old fashioned, calm, quiet, homely, home-bred, school house farmer's republic into which you were born, is gone forever. The Union as it was? Why a Connecticut full of Barnum's could not find it if they were offered a thousand dollars a minute for the sight of it. [Laughter]. In the nature of things it is gone irrecoverably. All that is before us is an utterly different future. In the first place, when this epoch ends, no matter when, we are to have a nation developed consciously into a first-rate military power. Scattered among its millions are to be one million of disbanded soldiers half fit for war, half unfit for anything else. They are to bring with them back into civil life ten thousand, more or less, officers, their idols. They are to come back and find law, medicine, the counting-house moderately crowded. Where are they to find a place? Hardly anywhere except in politics. Still more true is it to be than it was after the revolution and the war of 1812, that military men are to be available candidates. That is, in the strife of parties, there will be thrown into the scale a large vote of the soldiers, who will be remembered as partners in a common danger and struggle. Now, suppose Burr and Hamilton, when the revolution closed, had come back to New York and found the profession too crowded to admit them, and they had been thrown on the surface of political life—no food for their ambition but three, and a man like Burr, matchless in ability, incessant in activity, had commenced, with the rough soldiers behind him, that plot in 1789 which nearly finished the Union in 1801, this Federal Government would have been a matter of history, finishing its career almost before it began. That same immense military bias and military spirit has been the grave of free governments in all time. That is to be one scene. On the other side you will see that other great danger of free Government, immense debt. I believe that we shall pay our debt and the Southern debt besides. I have no doubt of it. Only consider what Congress is made up of. One-third, men of historic ambition, looking down the future, anxious to leave names that will float on the tide of time in the blessing and honor of ages to come. No fear of them. Another third, honorable men, trusting that they come home to look their neighbors in the face, live respectable lives, and sleep in honored and dear graves. No fear of them. Another third, who have wriggled their way up to office, nobody knows how—by very equivocal means and devices, possibly. This office is the last they expect to hold; when it ceases they fall back into being common white men. Now, to that third come your New York merchants, who have got to day in their strong boxes a million or two of Confederate paper, worth nothing, but mean to keep it, till, by going shares one-fifth with that third of Congress, they will get par for the paper, and put four-fifths of the proceeds in their pockets. Well the debt of four thousand millions is to be held how? A thousand millions by foreign capitalists. Thus the foreign aristocracy will control your mercantile credit and currency, and shape your future. While our democracy is to wade and pilot its wav through that dark and stormy night of military ambition, the dictation of foreign aristocracy will control until our children will record the verdict whether it survives the power of a simple republic. If it does it will be the first instance in history. Let every man therefore bestir himself since these inevitable difficulties are in the way, that he clear every other obstacle from our path, and make every other element of the future on our side. Now, I contend that Lincoln, in his plan of Dec. 8, descends to share his sovereignty with unconverted Secessionists. Amnesty on the lips of the Czar of Russia means only letting the Polish peasant plow the land that he doesn't own. Amnesty on the lips of Abraham Lincoln to Louisiana and Tennessee, means "Come up and share the sovereignty of the nation. Now is it wise? Can any man complain if we say to the President, "before proffering the sovereignty, be certain of the mood of the men with whom you share it?" Unionists are as plenty as blackberries at the South. Another Chattanooga and they will be doubled; and if Butler had taken Richmond they would be multiplied by ten. But they are divided into three classes—part the despondent, bankrupt in heart. Their children gone, their wealth ravished, their hopes destroyed, they have nothing to do but to change their minds and purposes. They are one-third. Four-fifths of the remainder are waiters on Providence, ready to join the strongest side. The number of those who are willing to reconstruct the Union on the basis of the manhood of the poor white and the negro I could put in a Broadway omnibus. [Laughter.] But until we get that element of reconstruction, we have nothing upon which it is safe to rely on in Southern Unionism. You do not convert a man by conquering him. The Cavaliers and Roundheads died out—they did not change. So will it be at the South. Mr. Phillips proceeded to enforce his view of the necessity of recognizing the rights of the black man. In this work the war is doing its share. I had the honor of addressing in an audience at New Bedford, Sergeant Carney, a member of Col. Shaw's regiment, the 54th Massachusetts. [Loud applause.] When that Colonel fell, you know most of his guard fell with him. When Gov. Andrew presented the flag to that colored man, he said he gave it with undoubting faith that he would bring it back again without a stain. When the guard fell, Carney tore the banner from the flag staff, and, wounded as he was, crawled home on his hands and knees. As he entered the hospital, "Boys," said he, "I could not walk, but I bore that flag, and it never touched the ground." [Applause.] And the white men sat up in their beds and gave three cheers for the black sergeant. [Applause.] Such deeds as that are God's means of making you willing that the negro should occupy this place in the nation's history, with the powers of the white man, lifted to the elective franchise which protects him and insures us. Break up the land into farms; put 200,000 negroes, with a rifle in each right hand and an officer of their own choosing at their head, put 300,000 white and black farmers by their side, and the South will ripen itself into a democracy. That is natural law out there. Then I would have civil law here mature the same thing; that is, I would have, with the permission of the New York *Herald*, an amendment of the Constitution providing that no State shall re-enter the Union, no State shall exist in it where servitude or personal slavery exists. But that is not enough. We have got the common level of politics, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wilson and the clear blue ether of the New York *Herald* unanimous on that point. But you see when we close that line between us, between the war omnipotence of the Union and the separate State, you remember we are shut out from interference in the statues of a citizen. Before, therefore, I leave this arena of the war power, I want to provide another imitation on State authority. Now, you know this is no uncommon thing. We have a precedent for it, there is one chapter of the Constitution "limitations on State Sovereignty." You must not issue bills of credit, coin money, grant titles of nobility, &c., &c. Our fathers in '89 dared to go so far. This war has taught us that we want another item, that is, no State shall have Slavery; and I think this war has taught us a third thing; no State shall be permitted to make any law which makes a distinction among her citizens on account of race. [Cheers.] You see if you leave the negro out, suppose South Carolina disqualifies him, then prejudice, and poverty and race feeling shut him out from the possibility for a long while of recovering the suffrage; just as in the old days in Massachusetts, when we had colored schools, I remember one master adopted the Turkish method in whipping his boys and did it on the soles of their feet. It took six months to get that man turned out of place, because it was only a poor class that suffered, but if it had been the son of a millionaire who had suffered, we could have had him out in six hours; because then it would have been as clear as light that he was not fit for his place. I would say, no man that does not own a hundred acres shall vote; no man shall vote that does not write or read; if you can't get the land or make yourselves read, it is your fault. But if you should say Irishmen shan't vote unless they can read, blacks shan't vote unless they can read, it is a hopeless or almost hopeless battle. I would therefore have an amendment, "No State shall make any distinction on account of color." Then, Mr. Seward, those Mississippi chairs may be filled as soon as you please. This is my plan. Why should I trouble you with it? why should I, when the wise heads, holding the inside track, hold their own views of it. I will tell you. I do not distrust the President. I think that he is all that God made him. [Great cheering.] I think that he has grown wonderfully in three years. [Cheers] At first, he would not touch the negro; then, a year or two afterward, you know the South was hiding the negro under all sorts of distinctions; first he was a man; then he was an animal, and you could not touch him in either capacity, like a story I used to tell of Lee, the General's father, who was a bankrupt, and had a house on the line between Virginia and Maryland: If a Virginia sheriff came for him he would go into a Maryland room, and if a Maryland sheriff came he would go into a Virginia room. But, at last, Abraham Lincoln waked up in regard to the negro and said, "He is either a man, and I'll enlist him, or he is a dollar, and I'll spend it." [Laughter and applause.] It always reminded me of a New Hampshire lawyer Jere Mason, who, when he stood straight was about 6 feet 6, but generally he sank down until he was only about 5 feet 6. One day, in a snow storm, a man met him, both driving where there was but one track. Said the man, seeing that Mason was so small, "Turn out, fellow!" Said Mason, "I will begin." And he began to unroll himself. When he had got up to a little over 6 feet the man yielded and told him he need not unroll himself any more. So, I think, in 1861 and 1862 Lincoln began to unroll himself, and that he kept on until he got to the length of the Proclamation in 1863. But every lady here knows that an orange tree will be exactly in proportion to the box that it is rooted in and it cannot be any larger. Now, the difference between the President's type of man and the type man that I would prefer is just this. The roots of one type of men are as broad as God's creation; they go down to the original granite of right and wrong. Take such a man as Fremont or Butler [loud cheers]; their views are as broad as humanity, and they are rooted on right. Now I think there is another type of men in the community. Their views are just as broad as the white race, and they are rooted in the black, bloody soil of Kentucky. And one animal in a day like this needs a curb, and another a spur, and you must know the difference before you mount. You must know whether you have to the front a man that needs the spur and curb, and claim a most indisputable right to that knowledge. Bear with me a moment; the error of our politics is this: We do not, in choosing candidates, take the best man, we take available men; you know we do. Who is the available man in critical hours? It is the last convert, the man that just got inside our fold. We take him because the out-siders have not learned to hate him, and we forgive him, and consequently he gets more votes. What is the result? That he sees one point, that he gets one idea, but his bias, the old habits and associations that would dictate his judgment in untried exigencies, we do not know. The consequence is that the man is trusted and he always disappoints us. We took a man, and I need not tell you his name—a portrait if well drawn needs no designation—we had a man in Massachusetts. By an accident he has given up by the Democrats for what they thought his Anti-Slavery. We took him up instantly; sent him to Congress, somebody made him Speaker there, but he never did an Anti-Slavery act. He came home, and we insisted on believing he had an Anti-Slavery heart, but he never did an Anti-Slavery act there. We made him turn out a judge because he hunted slaves, and he said he didn't turn him out for that, and when the Chief Justiceship became vacant, he picked up a fossil to fill it and blockaded the State. Then we sent him down to the third city of the empire. Lincoln threw off the chains from the limbs of the negro; Banks took up the chains and fastened his feet to the ground; he made an order that no black man should make a contract for labor except for a year, and that he should then be confined to the plantation. Therefore I claim that now, when the nation sets soil on a second Presidential career, we have a right to know every man, and catechise him, not merely as to what he thinks on chattel slavery, but on kindred subjects. If Abraham Lincoln is a colonizationist I have a right to know it before he takes the helm of State for another four years—and he is anti-Democratic who affirms that I have not the right to ask. For instance, take a man of the Butler and Fremont stripe and he says this: "I won't be mean enough to ask a man to fight for me until I have given him his rights, [Cheers,] and I wont leave him until I have given him the means of protecting his rights. Now, generally considered, four years ago Abraham Lincoln was a better man than that type of man, and Butler (omitting the adjective,) was a very equivocal Democrat; but one breathed the atmosphere of New England, the other of Kentucky. Over two such hands swept the tornado of the rebellion planting its seeds. What did Butler come up? He came up a man as his type of man is. He says: I don't ask a man to befriend me and then deny him a right in dictating the policy and writing the statute book. The man who sheds his blood has earned the right to the ballot box." On the other hand, the other stripe say to the negro: "We have unshackled you; we have broken your fetters; that is a great gain?" "Yes." "More than you ever dreamed of?" "Certainly." "Very well, stay under the harrow twenty years, and you will come up something then." Butler and Lincoln see a man drowning in the Atlantic. Butler seized him by the hair of his head, and never let him go till he landed him on Plymouth Rock. Lincoln landed him on the low tide and said, "Stay there six hours, and you will find yourself in the mud, but you won't drown." [Laughter.] His right must be recognized; the word is RIGHT. When that negro regiment charged at Port Hudson, the nation was not rich enough in its garnered wealth to give the negro his due. The word I want is the rights of the negro, the whole of them. God made them the essence of the nature and foundation of our Government. Hitherto trespassed upon and ignored, bearing fruit in rebellion is a lesson to the nation that hereafter if it wants peace, it is to plant it on the broad basis of the recognition of the manhood of every man and every race. When it is done, then we have peace. Until it is done we are in disgrace. Now, we are just launching on another campaign. What is at Washington? I will tell you. One set of men, anxious to reconstruct, sees that whoever goes into that nomination with half a dozen reconstructed States for a retinue is sure of a nomination. On the other side stand capital, saying to the Administration, "Give us plantations on lease; we have seen this Yankee making five hundred fold; give us a chance. Keep your troops on the Mississippi river, and the black man on it; give us land and labor, and we will pluck a fortune for seven years, and then leave them to shift for themselves." Politics on one hand and wealth on the other pushing the Government on to reconstruction. That one question of dollars, that one overhanging cloud of the mortgage on the industry of every unborn child, that one gulf of National Temptation, National Debt is enough to appal the stoutest soul, and to rally every heart, whether it beats under a black skin or a white one, into a cordial friend of the nation, which is walking under such a shadow. With the negro on his own land, not enslaved, not crippled by the prejudice of the white race, we can treble the crop of cotton in four months, and pay off the debt in thirty years: without it, with a divided North and South, nobody knows when. We can have no man who is not willing that all he says shall be told to the people. Honesty is a capital thing, but an honest pilot on a dark night is not half so good as a capable one. Now, what we want to know is where we are going; we have a right to it. We have made a red path of the purest and best blood of the country from New England to New Orleans. We have given Virginia a better title than "The Mother of Patriots,"—"The grave of Martyrs." By every empty seat around the hearthstone, by every danger in the future, I claim of you not only for the negro's sake, but for 20,000,000 of white men whose prosperity is in the balance, that you be not wanting in vigilance, sincerity, or daring, in this our nation's crisis—that you demand of every man to explain his record; that he welcome criticism if he asks to lead the country; that he show himself capable of doing it, and shows his plan. [Loud applause.]

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
I will remove my place of business to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of Optical Goods, and a large supply of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
fe10 39 FIFTH street.

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB sel1:ly

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the first of January, 1864. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.
CHARLES H. SPANG,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
ALEX. M. BYERS,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON.
February 4, 1864. fe5:1m

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES
IN NEW YORK.
R. H. Gallaher & Brother,
BROKERS,
No. 18 William street,
NEW YORK.
BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.
N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

SCALES.—
1 good Platform Scale, suitable for warehouse purposes, good as new.
1 Counter Scale.
1 Pig Metal Scale, in good order. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
feb2:tf Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE.
AT PUBLISHER'S RATES:
Eastern Weekly Papers,
Monthly Magazines and other publications,
Subscriptions received at Publishers rates at
PITTOCK'S,
Opposite the Postoffice.
50 kinds of Photograph Albums;
1000 " " Card Photographs;
200 " " Pocket Books and Wallets;
50 " " Diaries for 1864—at
PITTOCK'S,
ja8 Opposite the Postoffice.

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oc12 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:ly

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de28:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:ly

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
oc17:ly

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building,
se7:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:ly PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS..........Proprietor.
se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

UPHOLSTERY.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.
Particular attention paid to Steamboat work.
Carpets fitted and laid to order. sel1:6m

E. EDMUNDSON..........W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:ly

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. sep7

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting
and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc29:6m

CHRIST. LAPPE,
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
se28:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
ie8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
de19:6m

GROCERIES—
165 hhds. Cuba and P. R. Sugars;
20 " New Orleans do.;
120 bbls. do. Molasses;
180 " Refined Sugars, all grades;
200 " Syrups, assorted brands;
130 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime;*
35 " Rice;
150 chests Y. H., G. P. and Imperial Teas;
75 " Oolong Teas;
325 boxes Tobacco, 5 and 10's;
20 kegs do. 6 twist;
220 bbls. do. cut and dry;
55 " Winter strained Lard Oil;
115 boxes Pearl Starch;
80 " Silver Gloss and Corn Starch;
30 bbls. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
38 bags Pepper and Allspice;
200 " Shot assorted sizes;
600 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
110 boxes Cincinnati German Soaps;
500 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel—with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja26 Second street.

J. M. CORNWELL..........SAMUEL KERR.
CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,
and manufacturers of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
fe2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCE.—
20 bbls. extra family Flour;
2 bbls. Roll Butter;
3000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour;
20 bbls. Hominy. Just received by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Grocers,
fe5 Second street.

JOHN FLACK,
STEAMBOAT AGENT,
Office second story No. 90 WATER street,
se9 Pittsburgh.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
ja3 MILLER & RICKETSON.

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
American, English and Geneva WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER PLATED WARE, Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. dec9

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42 FIFTH Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.
JAMES P. TANNER,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,
invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city. Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.
All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.
Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
SHEETINGS,
COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

DENTISTRY.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 278 Penn street.
Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather.
A FULL SET OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT,
de14 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!
FULL SETS ONLY $10.
Best Vulcanite Gum Teeth.
No. 47½ East side of the Diamond, Allegheny city,
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
Branch Dental Office.
Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxyd Gas, the most pleasant and safest process yet discovered. Teeth filled from 25 cents to $1, and all other operations of the profession at lower charges than any where else.
Dr. JOS. T. HARPER, an experienced Dentist, has charge of the office.
All operations warranted satisfactory. ja8

LAMPS.

J. G. WELDON..........JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS,
AND DEALERS IN
Carbon Oils, Benzine, &c.
164 Wood street, near Sixth,
dec8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE
ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 43 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S
LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth str
(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
ec2:ly PITTSBURGH, PA

WINE PRESSES.—We have for sale two of HICKOK'S CIDER and WINE MILLS. The only mill that properly grinds grapes.
J. KNOX,
ja2 No. 29 Fifth street.

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his
MUSIC SCHOOL,
At his rooms, corner of WOOD and FIFTH streets, third story, THIS DAY.
Engagements for the GREAT WESTERN BAND will be properly attended to.
GEORGE TEORGE,
oc19 Leader of Great Western Band

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instrument, Cutlery, &c. in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfeld, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. [se24:ly

REMOVED.—On MONDAY the 21st inst. the office of the
"EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS CO.,"
Will be removed to No. 410 PENN street, where calls for Omnibuses or Carriages may be left for all trains going East or West.
selt:f JAMES DAIN &

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT.
se8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

THE SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL, brimful of News, is issued this morning. It can be had at the counter. Price, in wrappers, five cents. Send a copy to your friends in the army.

◆

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON RECONSTRUCTION.—We re-produce, on our first page, this morning, WENDELL PHILLIPS' great speech on Reconstruction, delivered on Tuesday evening, in New York. However radical he may be in his views, and however much we may differ with him on many points, "the silver-tongued orator of America" always speaks well, and always speaks so as to interest the general reader. We bespeak for the speech on Reconstruction a careful reading.

◆

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.—There is no indication in the news reports that Grant is preparing for active operations.

◆

A SUBSTITUTE broker in Springfield, Massachusetts, is said to have made much money by passing in toothless men, whom he supplied with teeth made of wax.

◆

UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.—A Washington dispatch announces that it is understood that on the 22d day of February, Mr. Lincoln will issue a proclamation of universal emancipation, including the border States.

◆

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.—Gen. Watts, of Alabama, has telegraphed to the citizens of Selma to prepare to receive non-combatants from Mobile, as that place will be soon attacked by the Federals. The Mobile papers think that Sherman's plan is to penetrate to Central Alabama, compelling the evacuation of Mobile.

◆

THE WESTERN REBEL ARMY.—Information from the rebel army is contradictory. Some declare that Johnston's entire force is around Dalton. Others, that large portions, including the artillery at Kingston, have gone to reinforce Longstreet. John Morgan is said to be in the vicinity of Dalton, with a considerable cavalry force, preparing for a raid.

◆

RESTORED TO COMMAND.—A. T. McReynolds, of the 1st New York cavalry, who was lately tried by court martial, at Washington, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment, and conduct it to the city of New York, it having re-enlisted as a veteran regiment. This gives great satisfaction to the officers and troops heretofore serving under Col. McReynolds.

◆

THE WHISKY QUESTION.—The whisky speculators are much troubled by a rumor that the Committee of Conference may recommend a change of action on taxing the stock on hand. They had hoped that the question was settled by an agreement of the House to the Senate amendment, and some believe that the tax will yet be raised to sixty cents on the gallon.

◆

RUMORED RAID INTO OHIO.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, at Gallipolis, Ohio, states that he has had an interview with Mr. Wichart, a refugee and escaped conscript from near Jefferson, N. C., and that Mr. W. gives him important information, as follows: About three weeks ago over thirty new, long, narrow and open boxes, corked and tarred, and made pointed at one end, were sent to Wytheville, in Wythe county, Western Virginia. These boxes are styled pontoons. Officers had arrived and sent men out to collect strong, light wagons and horses from the farmers of the neighborhood. It was whispered among the military men that there would soon be a raid made in Ohio, and that the pontoons referred to would be drawn overland to either the New or Kanawha river, and worked and floated down the Ohio, and that the same would be crossed at two points—one column going by way of Barboursville and Guyandotte. It was rumored and expected that troops would arrive for concentration from both the eastern and western rebel armies. In regard to the above report, it is said that rumors have been in circulation for some time past, of mysterious movements on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but as to how far these rumors are favored by the above statement, the reader is left to conjecture.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 16, 1864.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. Smith, Speaker *pro tem*, in the Chair, and it being private calendar day, a large number of local bills were disposed of. The following of interest to the people of Western Pennsylvania were passed finally:

"An Act to attach Erie county to the Western District of the Supreme Court."

"An Act to compel the Erie Canal Company to construct and keep in repair the bridges made necessary by the construction of the canal."

"An Act to incorporate the Johnstown Hall and Market Company."

"An Act for the relief of Daniel Shanor, of Butler county."

"An act supplementary to an act incorporating the borough of South Pittsburgh, Allegheny County." This bill was engineered by Mr. Slack, who is one of the most reliable and popular members of the House.

"An act to enable the city of Erie to exchange its Sunbury and Erie railroad bonds, for bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Company."

There being no quorum of Senators present, that body did not hold a session, and will not, I presume, this week.

The numerous friends of James Kern, Esq., one of the Philadelphia delegation, in your city, will be pained to learn that he was yesterday stricken with paralysis, his whole right side being seriously affected. Mr. K. has many warm friends in Pittsburgh, particularly among the firemen, and is a most accomplished, clever, gentleman. He is now confined to his room at the Jones House.

Mr. McGrath, State Treasurer, to-day sent to the House a communication transmitting the names of several gentleman who are slightly in debt to the commonwealth The Attorney General is after these folks with a sharp stick, and is collecting large sums of money, which has for a long time been in the pockets of those who had no right to it. The State Treasurer also sent in an estimate of the expenses of his office for the coming year.

The Military Committee, of which Col. Jno. P. Glass, the immediate representative of Pittsburgh, is the Chairman, has, after considerable delay, got fairly at work. The attention of the Committee is to prepare and submit to the Legislature a bill which will entirely remodel and rejuvenate the whole militia system of the State. Our people know and feel the want of proper and operative military laws, and their representatives appear determined that they will enact them. Experience is said to be a dear schoolmaster, but it is agreed upon all hands to be a very good one. Last summer the loyal people of Pennsylvania were mortified to know that under our present laws, when the feet of armed traitors and rebels polluted the soil of our beloved Commonwealth, the militia of other States were enable to rush to the defence of our capital before a single regiment of our own could be organized.

Col. Glass is most admirably gratified for the position of Chairman of this important committee, having had a large amount of experience, both as a dress parade soldier and on the battle field. He takes a deep interest in the matter, and if a good bill is not matured it will not be his fault.

The *State Journal*, a new weekly paper, under the editorial control of Dr. D. H. B. Brower, made its first appearance here to-day. It is understood that this paper will be the peculiar supporter of our present excellent Governor. It presents a very neat typographical appearance, and is well filled with sound editorials, &c.

There are other topics upon which I would like to say a few words, but as the mail is closing. I must follow its example.

Yours, truly, CUSSEWAGO.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1864.

Refuses to be a Candidate.

Several Illinois newspapers having raised the name of Hon. E. B. Washburn for Governor of that State, Mr. Washburne has recently written letters to friends at home, saying that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for that position.

Sentences by Court Martial.

Capt. Orlando C. Farquhar, of the 122d Ohio regiment, has been sentenced by court martial to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, with loss of pay and allowances, and forever disqualified to hold office in the military service, on the charge of disobedience of orders, misbehavior before the enemy, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Capt. Benjamin F. Sells, of the same regiment, has been sentenced to be dismissed from the service for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the whisky bill is Messrs. Fessenden, Howe and Johnson. The first meeting takes place to-morrow morning.

The House gave unanimous consent to the introduction of the Ways and Means bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell from time to time, in his discretion, all gold in the Treasury not needed for payment of interest on the public debt,

Fernando Wood stopped all objections on the part of the opposition by the statement that appeals had come to him from New York to hasten action on the bill, as the mere talk of it had greatly unsettled the market.

Mr. Cox proposed an amendment, providing that all sales made under this act shall be made in open market, after public notice by advertisement under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, pending which a debate sprung up.

Mr. Hooper answered Mr. Cox's question yesterday as follows: Amount of gold in the Treasury, $18,900,000, of which all but seven hundred thousand dollars are in the New York Sub-Treasury; the estimated additional receipts during the residue of the fiscal year, $18,000,000, making $37,000,000, of which less than $24,000,000 are required to pay the interest on the public debt. On Saturday, $526,000 were received at the New York Custom House, of which all but $20,000 was gold. The effect of the passage of the bill would be to disarrange the plans of such men as Lamar, whose letter, advising his friends in New York to raise the price of gold, for the purpose of injuring the Government, has been published.

Mr. Hooper stated that, one year ago, the withdrawal from the market, in consequence of the sudden demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, of twelve millions of dollars, caused almost a panic there, and was a great check on operations. The banks claimed that a similar effect was following from the present accumulation of gold in the Treasury, when the amount is so large as to give facilities for a few parties to buy up gold and to corner it. In answer to a question from Cox, Mr. Hooper said he considered his proposed amendment prejudicial to the purposes of the bill, as it would give warning to Lamar's friends.

Mr. Pendleton expressed grounds dissenting from the majority of the Committee, and opposed the passage of the bill on account of its adding too enormous a power to the Secretary, who may now buy gold and issue paper to an unlimited amount. He considered the purpose of the bill was not to increase the revenue, since the receipts from premiums would be small, but to relieve the stringency in the money market, that is, to interfere with the legitimate operations of trade. He called attention to the admission of Mr. Hooper that the interest falling due up to the first of July was six millions more than all the gold now in the Treasury. Mr. Pendleton admitted that the effect of a sale would be to temporarily depreciate the price of gold, but argued that the adopting of such a policy would be fatal to the Government, and would be regarded by foreign bond holders as parting with the basis of credit, while nothing would strengthen the Government so much as the knowledge that it had more than enough to pay the interest on the public debt.

Mr. Mallory said, without contradiction, that the Secretary of the Treasury had given no intimation to the House or to the Committee of Ways and Means, that he wanted this bill, and inquired whether it ought to be passed without the Secretary recommending it in a solemn and authentic manner.

Mr. Brooks, in the course of his remarks called attention to the provision law, requiring the gold received from customs, set apart first for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and second, as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. He urged that the surplus gold ought to be used in anticipating the payment of the interest on the public debt. He expressed the belief that Mr. Chase is honest and upright, but added that he never saw a man so surrounded by thieves and robbers in all parts of the country.

Mr. Long proposed a buncomb substitute, authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasnry to use the surplus gold for the payment of the soldiers and sailors, distributing it proportionally. This is Long's first appearance.

Mr. Garfield argued that calculating the receipts from customs at four hundred thousand daily, the amount received up to July first, would be seventy-four millions, or fifty millions, deducting the twenty-four millions for interest.

Mr. Stebbins discussed the question from a business point of view, and appealed to the opposition to vote for the bill, as the measure wss calculated to strengthen the Government.

Mr. Boutwell urged that it was of the utmost importance to the maintenance of public faith, to pay the interest on the public debt promptly, and to insure a reasonable certainty that the principal shall be paid, and ridiculed Mr. Garfield's argument of averages from receipts of customs—one day's referred to the Secretary of the Treasury's estimates of interest on the public debt at $85,000,000, and receipts from customs seventy odd millions.

He proposed amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of the interest on the public debt from time to time, in his discretion, making proportionate deduction of interest for prepayment, and argued that this was far better than the sale of gold at any given price, with the risk of being obliged to buy.

Fernando Wood talked common-place finance and history, and his old peace proposition.

Mr. Kasson said the depreciation of currency, and the consequent increase in price of all commodities, was due, in a great degree, to the locking up of large amounts of gold in the Treasury, and that if returned to the channels of trade currency would instantly become more valuable and other prices be reduced to legitimate rates.

Mr. Dumont, of Ind., moved an amendment that the power to sell gold should not be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury except with the concurrence of the other executive departments of the government, and that the power to sell be limited to one year.

Mr. Stevens said the bill had excited more discussion than the Committee of Ways and Means expected, and inasmuch as it is evident from the action of the New York city representatives in Congress that the merchants of that city did not wish relief, but preferred to be ground to death by gold gamblers, he moved to recommit the bill back to the Ways and Means Committee, to report to-morrow. Carried.

The Conference Committee's report on the Enrollment bill was presented to the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Hendricks was allowed to go over till to-morrow, to be printed.

Senators Trumbull and Howard dissented from the majority of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the House Confiscation resolution. Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee, they will call it up and urge its passage.

Ten-Forty Bonds.

The Ten-Forty Bonds are promised by the engraver on March first, but may not be ready quite so soon. The date of issue is not yet fixed by the Secretary.

Joint Resolution.

Mr. Henderson's joint resolution to amend the Constititution so as to prohibit slavery in the United States, was made the special order in the Senate for Monday next by a two-thirds vote.

Enrolling Acts for Nevada and Colorado.

Enrolling acts for Nevada and Colorado were reported by the Senate Committee on Territories, in the same shape as passed the House and defeated in the Senate last year. V.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1864.

The Hero of Gettysburg.

John L. Burns, the old hero of Gettysburg, is in New York, where he is receiving much attention.

Investigation in Regard to Iron-Clads.

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says the Committee on the conduct of the War will soon examine into the cause of the inactivity of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston. Persons and papers will be called for, and a thorough investigation made into the causes of the failure on the part of the navy to co-operate with the army in its assaults on this rebel stronghold. It is hinted that the Dahlgren gun theory will be roughly handled, and questions pertinaciously asked, and in a way that will elicit an emphatic reply, if Parrott guns on the end of Morris Island can throw shells into the heart of Charleston, why it would not be possible for monitors, armed with the same guns, to move a mile nearer and utterly destroy the city. A.

◆

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK Feb. 18.—The steamer Creole has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 11th. She reports having passed the Havana, for New York, off Cape Florida. The Catawba arrived out on the 9th, with nine hundred and fifty recruits, under command of Col. Thomas, of the 8th Vermont regiment. The George Washington arrived out on the 7th. Capt. Stephen O. Hoyt, of St. Louis, a native of Massachusetts has been appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans. Mr. Christian Roselins has declined to run for the Governorship.

Nearly a mile of the levee at Point Coupee recently fell into the Mississippi. The levee at Baton Rouge is sadly out of order, and an overflow is feared with the spring rise of the river.

Over 4,500 men have been registered in New Orleans previous to the 9th inst.

Capt. Charles R. Marsh, of the 13th Maine regiment, was accidentally shot on Matagorda Island, on the 21st of January, and died instantly.

Admiral Farragut and the greater portion of his fleet had left New Orleans.

There is no news of sneterest from Texas, not even a skirmish is reported.

NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial:

First Visit to New York—New York the Rotunda of America—Gorgeous Piles of Building—St. Nicholas Hotel—Our Own Monongahela—Beecher's Church—Beecher's Peculiarities, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1864.

An occasional traveler to New York can reveal but little of what there is continuously here of public interest, and what transpires from day to day.

One visits New York the *first time*, and after a few flying visits here and there, goes away with much to tell of the great city. He has seen, no doubt, all he *ought* to see in a first, short visit, but he has not yet seen New York. Your correspondent thought he had seen it, after such a hasty trip some time ago, but a subsequent effort has convinced him that he not only "*did not see it*" on the former occasion, but only now begins to comprehend how much remains to be seen.

Generally and figuratively speaking, New York is the *Rotunda of America.*

On the register of any of the large hotels today, you may read names of persons from every place of moment in North or South America. No matter where you hail from, if it be of any note at all, you may be sure to meet a townsman, if not a personal acquaintance, every day of your stay here.

I conclude, therefore, that New York, instead of being a local community of 1,000,000 inhabitants, is properly the "'Change" of America—a common property of those millions who come and go from day to day.

Of course, this idea will not deceive anybody into the fancy that he has any claim upon the real estate of the place. If it *should*, there are very simple means for dispelling such dangerous imaginations.

This suggests a feature in New York which should be a matter of pride to every American—that is each stockholder (in a guarded sense), in the concern.

I mean the gorgeous piles of building. It would take a week at least of sauntering to appreciate the variety, without stopping to note particular cases of pre-eminence. As for this last, some single edifices might demand a longer study than one has usually to spend here.

Your correspondent's limited familiarity precludes much allusion here. But this much generally. Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., boast "single instances" of magnificent stores, residences, &c.,—while New York has them in almost tiresome profusion.

You shall walk or ride twenty or thirty miles of street, and be continually passing dwellings or business houses, that are really note-worthy. Think of buildings costing a million of dollars. There are many such here, for private purposes. I could not tell you how many hotels there are—that is *good* hotels. Their name is legion. The Fifth Avenue is perhaps as elegant as any. The taste and richness of its arrangements leave one speechless almost. The Saint Nicholas is truly fine also; and a great, busy place it is, with eight hundred guests lodging at night, and many hundreds more of droppers in, filling the main halls in the evening. This establishment has its own gas works. They make gas from Petroleum Oil in some shape obtained from Pittsburgh.

This house (the Saint Nicholas) has lodged at one time 1,175 guests. This was an extraordinary occasion, however.

The number of servants and employees in the various departments reaches 380.

But let me say here, that after having visited the Continental of Philadelphia, and the best houses of New York, there is no more satisfactory accomodations, either as to table fare or lodging, than is to be found at our own comfortable Monongahela. There is, to be sure, a gilt edge about everything here, but a lover of true comfort soon wishes to see less of that.

As for churches—but what place is deficient in churches? Is it a good sign, or shall our fall be greater than that of Sodom and Gomorrah on account thereof? Well, people go to them, at all events, if it *is* only from habit, and no doubt *some* fish are retained in the net.

Your correspondent visited the renowned Beecher's Church last Sunday evening. A plain, commodious edifice on Orange street, Brooklyn, close to the Fulton Ferry.

On entering the vestibule, a placard appears conspicuously, reading thus,—"Strangers are requested not to occupy seats without invitation. They will be provided for as expeditiously as the rights of pew holders will allow,"—an unnecessary direction, inasmuch as two gentlemen stand at each entrance to tell you that you "can't come in" until the proprietors of seats are served. So the crowd accumulates in the lobby until a certain number of minutes before the speaker is to rise, when the absent pew owners forfeit their rights, and strangers are allowed to fill up vacancies. A number are turned away at each service. Last Sunday evening every seat was full, including those in the aisles, (each pew having a folding seat attached to the end—(a capital arrangement) and every part of the gallery. The gallery extends all around the audience room, that part behind and over the speaker's stand being devoted to the organ and choir. The choir consists of about twenty-four persons, but the whole audience sing, being provided with books with the tunes to each hymn, the same as the choir. The effect is very grand. Conspicuous upon the speaker's stand was a dish of very elegent flowers—rare at this season—the effect of which was very pleasant.

The truly celebrated speaker, however, soon eclipsed the flowers, singing and all else.

Whatever else may be said of him, it may be asserted that he is a *genius*. There is originality and freshness about him. No paltry formality confines him. He converses, declaims, exhorts, reproves, just as his mind determines; and his power to collect and interest an audience is really astonishing. As for his influence, *after the people go out from his presence*, that is another matter. I am inclined to think *that* don't amount to much.

But this letter is growing lengthy and I must close. The COMMERCIAL should and *must* have a regular New York correspondent. If I can find the right man, be sure that I will enlist him. Yours truly, H.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence to the Commercial.

Committees Busily at Work—Revision of the System of Assessing and Collecting Taxes—Committee on Military Affairs—New Militia Bill—Committee on Banks—Judiciary Committee—Land Scrip—Districting the State—Constitutional Amendments—Local Legislation.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.

The members of the House are now busily at work on the leading committies, and in a few days will report the main business of the session. The failure of the Senate to get under way, will devolve upon the House, all the leading measures of this Legislature. First in importance is the revision of the system of assessment and collecting taxes throughout the State. The Committee of Ways and Means have been at work for the last month upon this measure, and will shortly report a bill, requiring returns to be made under oath to the assessor, of the value of all personal property. If this measure is fully carried out, I have no doubt our bill on valuation would raise all the State taxes required. The method of collecting will be the same as now in force in Allegheny county. The appropriation bill is also underway by the same committee, and will be reported about the 10th of March.

The Committee on Military Affairs have reported a general bounty law which will be called up to-day. That Committee has before it an uncommon Military Bill, which it is designed to act upon unless the members become frightened at its enormous length.

The Committee on Banks has before it an enabling Act to authorize such of our State Banks as desire to organize under the National Banking system. It has also a few charters of Banks asking a renewal. In the list are the old Bank of Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Waynesburg Banks.

The Judiciary Committee has not yet acted on the question of the distribution of the land scrip among the Colleges of the State. This measure of distribution will undoubtedly carry if the former do not quarrel among themselves. I presume the Committee will act on this matter some time next week.

The committee on the districting of the State for Senators and Representatives will also have a troublesome duty to perform. These are the leading measures of this session, and as your readers can see, are more important in their bearing than any the legislature has acted upon for many years.

The Constitutional amendments allowing the soldiers to vote and restricting the Legislature in the passage of bills where the courts have power, are already before the committee, and will probably be acted upon this week.

Of course there is the usual amount of local legislation, which in Pennsylvnia fills up four-fifths of the pamphlet laws.

Nothing of special local interest to your section has been up this week. B.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

Cold Weather—Coal Oil on Fire—Military—Soldiers in Hospitals.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1864.

The weather has been extremely cold and windy to-day, with slight snow squalls, making it about as unpleasant as anybody could desire.

The fire which I merely alluded to in my last night's letter, and some particulars of which I also telegraphed you, proved to be the lamp and coal oil depot occupied by one Morton, in Second street, near Chestnut, which place I understand has been burnt out once or twice before. Mr. Morton estimates his loss at $25,000; and I have no doubt nearly as much more has been lost by fire and water combined in the adjoining buildings and basements. So much destruction has been caused by this coal oil that it will be difficult to convince our Councils, should the Legislature not provide for the emergency, that so inflammable an article should be stored in the city proper. Last night the firemen experienced the usual difficulty in subduing the flames from the consuming oil, for the more water they threw upon them the greater appeared to be the conflagration. I certainly would not live very near any locality where this oil was in any quantity; and the probability is that one or two more fires caused by it will cause a similar feeling among the majority of our citizens. Besides the damage to property, great inconvenience was suffered by the passenger railway cars running down Second street, as they were obliged to suspend operations nearly the whole afternoon. The companies using this street are the Race & Vine and Second & Third street railways, both of which do a large business.

It is understood that the re-enlisted Pennsylvania regiments will all make a sort of rendezvous at Chester previous to their final departure for the field again. The extensive hospital buildings near that place are now being adapted to such uses. In these barracks they will concentrate, and from time to time, as all are filled and placed on a proper footing, depart for their various destinations.

According to the last hospital report there are now about four thousand sick and wounded in the hospitals in this city, Chester, Chambersburg, Harrisburg and York. One hundred and thirty-one were returned to duty during the past month.

DIED:

ARROTT—On February 18th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., WILLIE, only son of James W. and Bella Arrott, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The funeral will take place this day at 2 p. m., from the residence of his parents, Knoll street, near the Third Ward School House, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

REMEMBER THE

GRAND REGALIA BALL,
to be given by
MONUMENT LODGE, I. O. O. F.,
at
CONCERT HALL
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19th, 1864.
Tickets $1—to be had of the Managers.
fe17:3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have associated with me J. C. McCULLOCH, late of Market street, in the Wholesale Notion and Variety business. Partnership dating from February 1st, 1864, under the firm of T. T. MYLER & Co. T. T. MYLER.

T. T. MYLER............J. C. M'CULLOUGH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS AND VARIETY GOODS,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th,
fe19-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

OAK TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—1500 acres of land abounding with OAK, PINE AND HEMLOCK TIMBER, in McKean county, near CORYDON, one mile from the Allegheny river, and accessible by a planked road. SHEFFIELD STATION, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is 16 miles, and SALAMANCA, the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western with the New York and Erie Railroad, is 6 miles from the tract.
A plot of the tract may be seen, and other information furnished, on application to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.) fe18

FAIR AND CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
LADIES' CHARITABLE SOCIETY,
connected with
Plymouth Congregational Church,
The Ladies' Charitable Society, connected with Plymouth Congregational church, respectfully announce that they will hold a Fair and Concert, at
NEVILLE HALL, ON
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 2d and 3d, 1864.
The Concert will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and the selections will embrace many choice and familiar songs of the olden time, together with the more popular and favorite airs of the present. The instrumental part will be in charge of a full and competent Orchestra, while the vocal part will be sustained by a number of our most accomplished amateurs.
The Managers of the Fair intend introducing a domestic scene—"The Old-Fashioned Kitchen," of fifty years ago, which will be a prominent attraction.
Admission 25 cents. fe18:4t18-24-2-3

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 Market street.

POINT LACE COLLARS, a splendid lot.
Imitation LACE HDKFS., very cheap.
GUIPURE EDGINGS and LACES, new styles.
BEAD ORNAMENTS and BUTTONS,
LINEN BANDS and YOKES.
LINEN SETTS—COLLARS, all kinds.
BRAIDS and NOTIONS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of LADIES' CASHMERE SCARFS, fine quality and cheap. And large lot of GENTS' SILK SCARFS, new and handsome styles. Together with a full line of LADIES' and GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
which we offer at a small advance on COST.
Country Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
fe18 77 and 79 Market street.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne. In store and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No 47 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL.
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A, B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
Corner of ROSS and FIRST streets. [fe13:1y

WALL PAPER;
WINDOW SHADES;
OIL CLOTHS, and
FANCY GOODS.
Wall Papers, from 8 cents to $3 per roll;
Window Shades from 10 cents to $5;
Oil Cloths from 70 cents to $1,50 per yard;
Fancy Goods in all its varieties, at the new Wall Paper and Fancy Goods House of
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
fe13 No. 164 Smithfield street.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 Water St., below Wood,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

U. S. RECRUITING AGENCY,
No. 55 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
The highest local BOUNTIES paid in cash.
Recruits can select any Regiment or Battery.
fe10:tf T. M. BAYNE, Recruiting Agent.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.—Allegheny Valley, Connellsville Railroad, Eureka Insurance Company, and Allegheny Bank *stocks*, and Allegheny county and Pittsburgh *bonds* for sale.
S. S. BRYAN,
fe10 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Grateful for the kind attention and patronage thus far received from the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Misses HASKELL would respectfully announce that new members will be admitted February 16th and 19th, Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, repectively.
Terms in advance. Ladies and Gentlemen, course of 20 lessons, $6; Children $4. fe10:2w

NEW GOODS.
1864.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
All grades and wedths, from 87½ to $6 per yard.
PLAIN,
self-colored, from $1,25 to $4 per yard.
FIGURED,
from $1,25 to $6 per yard.
STRIPE AND PLAID,
from 75c. to $2 per yard,
CHECK,
from 62½c. to $1,25 per yard.
VELVET,
real Lyons, 4-4 wide, all silk, only $12 per yard.
DRESS GOODS,
all kinds, for 18¾c. to $2,50 per yard.
Housekeeping Goods
all kinds, cheap.
Gents' and Boys' Wear,
all kinds and prices.
AT
BARKER & CO.'S,
59
MARKET STREET.
fe6

TABLE LINENS;
NAPKINS;
TOWELS;
CRASH;
DIAPERS;
WHITE COUNTER PAINS;
COLORED COUNTER PAINS;
BLANKETS;
WHITE AND COL'D FLANNELS;
BLEACHED MUSLINS;
IRISH LINENS;
DELAINS AND CHINTZES.
Just received at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
fe15

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., FRIDAY, February 19th, 1864, for THREE THOUSAND (3,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered in Washington, (Giesboro' Depot,) within forty (40) days from date of contract.

Also, sealed proposals will be received at this office, up to 12 o'clock, m., MONDAY, (22d) twenty-second of February, 1864, for TWELVE HUNDRED (1,200) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois, within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guarantee for its faithful performance.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Captain J. A. Potter, A. Q. M., at Chicago, Ill., or at this office.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, within four (4) days from date of acceptance of bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.

Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Captain JAS. A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.
feb13:11d]

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 Penn street.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

REMOVAL.—HENRY HIGBY has removed his stock of China and Queensware to No. 22 WOOD street, adjoining Wm. Bagaley, Esq., where he will be pleased to show his customers a complete assortment of all articles in his line suited to the wants of families, restaurants, hotels, steamboats, and city and country dealers. feb1:1m

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

McCLURE TOWNSHIP MEETING.—The citizens of McClure township are requested to meet at the house of JOHN HARTMAN, Woods' run, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m., to hear the final report of the Committee on Draft. Also, to take into consideration a deficiency of six men charged to the Township on the July Draft. All interested are earnestly requested to attend.

WM. WALKER,
ROBERT FORRESTER,
CHAS. H. HARTMAN,
HUGH S. FLEMING,
Committee.
fe19:2t

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on WASHINGTON street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 23d, at 11 o'clock, for the reception of the Annual Report, the election of Managers, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order. R. C. ORR,
fe4:td Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.,
January 19, 1864.

BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh, where parties desirous of investing will please call. By order.
ja20 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.,
January 18, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, are hereby notified to pay to Wm. K. Nimick, Treasurer, at the office of Nimick & Co., 95 Water street, Pittsburgh, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share subscribed, on or before the first day of March, 1864.
By order. THOMAS STEEL,
ja20 Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—J. M. McELROY, of Turtle Creek, Patton township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
fe9:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TO LET.—The large ROOM with FIRE PROOF VAULT in second story, over our store, at present occupied by A. Frowenfeld & Brother.
WM. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
fe13:1w 31 FIFTH street.

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, (Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next Iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. Apply to
L. S. JOHNS, Alderman,
fe13 opposite Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—2 Brick Houses, two stories high, each containing 4 rooms and basement kitchen, Lot 60 feet, fronting on Greensburg turnpike, extending back 200 feet; situate in Peebles' Township, adjoining country seat of Wm. Carr, Esq., and within a few minutes walk of East Liberty passenger Depot. For further particulars inquire of JOHN J. McDERMOTT, 219 Liberty street, corner of Irwin, Pittsburgh.
fe13:tf

FOR SALE.—A desirable two-storied Brick Dwelling, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. The house contains eight rooms, is in good repair, and has hydrant water in the kitchen. For terms, inquire of JOHN B. KENNEDY,
fe5 Commercial office.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS, communicating, with fire proof vault, suitable for offices, in second story Burke's Building, Fourth street. Apply to JAMES M. COOPER,
fe3:tf 35, Bank Block, Fifth street.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.
I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.
For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORIED BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 209 PENN street. The house has all the modern improvements. Hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Apply to
JAMES VERNER,
Citizens' Passenger Railway Office,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.
ja21:1m

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.
The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.
No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.
The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.
There is also offered about
TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,
on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and large commodious buildings.
For further particulars inquire of
N. NELSON, Att'y-at-Law,
Kuhn's Law building, No. 93 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:tf

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92
MARKET STREET,
sell
BLACK SILKS at 87½ to $1 per yard;
DRESS GOODS, new, at 31 to 37½ cts.;
HOOP SKIRTS, half price;
BALMORALS, largest size, $2,75;
RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard;
PANT STUFFS, cheap;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at prices never before heard of in this city;
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,25.
fe11

STORE SHADES Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [ja2] MILLER & RICKETSON

BABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer	H. OVERINGTON.

Benefit of Miss HELEN WESTERN, the young and beautiful actress, who will appear as Claude Melnotte; also, in five other characters.
THIS EVENING, will be presented Bulwer's beautiful play, entitled
THE LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte	Helen Western.
Pauline	Emma Reignald.
Madame Deschappelles	Miss Phillips.
Favorite Dance	Miss Jennie.

To conclude with the new farce of
A DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.
Miss Helen Western in five characters.
In rehearsal, The Ticket of Leave Man.

GRAND CONCERT OF
YE OLDEN TIME,
By AMATEURS IN ANTIQUE COSTUME, for the benefit of the
Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee,
AT
CONCERT HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING. FEB. 20TH.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had at MELLOR'S, Pittsburgh, Mrs. COCHRAN'S, Allegheny, and from the members of the Subsistence Committee.
An Extra Train will leave on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the close of the Concert, running as far as Braddock's Station, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Concert.
Doors open at a quarter before 7; Concert to commence at 7½. fe17

MASONIC HALL
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Open every Afternoon and every Night this Week,
The most extraordinary exhibition in the World
THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX
OF
PARADISE LOST.
Tickets 25 cts.; Children, with parents, 15 cts.
GRAND MATINEE every afternoon this week, at 3 o'clock, when Children will be admitted for 10 cents each.
Doors open Evenings at 6½ o'clock. Exhibition commences at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Afternoons doors open at 2 o'clock.
For particulars see bills.
A. D. MORRISON,
fe15 Proprietor and Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Western District of Pennsylvania. } SS:

Whereas, by a certain Writ of Attachment issued out of said Court, and directed to the Marshal of said district, I am empowered and strictly enjoined and commanded to arrest the steamboat called the "Hawkeye," whereof Geo. Laughlin now is, or lately was Master, her tackel, apparel and furniture, and the same so arrested to keep under safe and secure arrest until further orders from the Court, or the same shall be discharged from arrest by due course of law; and to cite at the premises all persons in general who have or pretend to have any right, title or interest thereto, to appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the said District of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, there to answer P. R. Hill in a cause of collision civil and maritime, and to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain.

Now therefore notice is hereby given to all persons in general, who have or pretend to have any right, title or interest in said steamboat, to appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the said District of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1864, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day to answer P. R. Hill in a cause of collision, civil and maritime, and abide the further orders of the Coort.

fe:11. A. MURDOCH, U. S. Marshal.

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS! To Soldiers or any others wishing to increase their income, there is no better way of doing so at this time, than from the sale of our Watches. THEY ARE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!
"Particularly valuable for officers in the Army and travelers."—*Frank Leslie's*, Feb. 21.
"Prettiest, best and cheapest timepieces ever offered."—*New York Illustrated News* Jan. 10.
"Very pretty and durable Watches for the Army."—*N. Y. Army and Navy Journal*, (Government Organ,) Aug. 20.
"One of the oldest and most reliable houses in business."—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal*, July 21.
Magic Time Observers,
Being a Hunting or Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement, a most pleasing novelty.
One of the prettiest, and most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, $204. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, $35.
Silver Watches!
First Class Hunting Time-Pieces for accuracy of movement, beauty of material, and above all, cheapness in price, these Watches must insure universal approbation.
An imitation so faultless that it can hardly be detected by the most experienced judges. The material being of two metals, the outer one first quality Sterling Silver, while the inner one is German Silver, it cannot be recognized by cutting or heavy engraving, making it, not only in appearance, but in durability, the best resemblance of SOLID STERLING SILVER in existence.
The Sale of these Watches in the Army is a source of enormous profit, retailing, as they very readily do, at $25 and upwards. Many hundred dollars can be made in a single pay day by any one of ordinary business tact.
AT WHOLESALE ONLY! In heavy hunting cases, beautifully engraved, white enamel dial, and fancy cut hands, in good running order, by the half dozen, $66, Sold only by the case of six!
Upon receipt of two dollars; as gurantee of good faith, we will send watches by express to any part of the loyal States, collecting balance of bill on delivery. This ensures buyers against fraud, given them their watches before payment is required.
Soldiers in *the disloyal States* MUST remit CASH IN ADVANCE, as the express companies *peremptorially refuse* making collections in such dangerous localities. Remember, *Cash in advance from within the army lines in rebel States! We guarantee the safe delivery of all Watches*, whether they are sent by mail or express.
HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers,
171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt street, New York.
fe15:6t

MT. UNION COLLEGE.—This institution, located at Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio, offers its extensive educational facilities to students of both sexes.
The Faculty consists of Rev O. N. Hartshorn, LL.D., President; Ira O. Chapman, A. M.; George W. Clarke, A. M.; E. N. Hartshorn, A. B.; Mrs. J. W. Chapman, B. S.; besides competent Teachers in Instrumental Music, Elocution, Commercial Science, Gymnastics, and the German, French and Hebrew Languages.
The College possesses very extensive apparatus and specimens for teaching Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Physiology, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy, Surveying, Engineering, &c.
The new College Edifice, which is 116 feet long by 66 feet wide, and four stories high, and unsurpassed by any College Edifice in Ohio, completed for use next term, which begins on the 8th of MARCH, 1864. This new building will conveniently accommodate 450 students.
Good board can be had in private families at from $2 to $2,50 per week, and, at about 25c. a week, good rooms, furnished with bed, stove and furniture, are rented to students who board themselves, or who desire to hire table board in private families, at about $1,50 per week.
The Tuition in the Teachers', Scientific, and Classical courses ranges from $5 to $6 per quarter.
Those preparing to teach, can have without extra charge, the advantage of daily Drills in the Normal Department. The sessions begin on about the SECOND TUESDAY of August, November and March of each year. Mt. Union is a quiet, healthy and moral village a mile and a half south of Alliance, the junction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad with the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway.
Send to the President for a Catalogue.
fe17:d&w2w

$150 BOUNTY.—THE FOURTH WARD, Allegheny City, is prepared to pay a BOUNTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, (in addition to the Government Bounty,) to Volunteers sufficient to fill its quota under the call of the President.

Application for the Bounty will be made to J. C. McPherson, Esq., Treasurer of the fund, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Allegheny city, (accompanied by a certificate from any Provost Marshal, or recruiting officer, that they have enlisted, the recruit designated to be credited to the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city,) being the Fourth sub-district of the 23d District of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS M. HOWE,
President of Bounty Fund Board, of 4th Ward, Allegheny city. fe6

CHEAP.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

A 6 oct., rosewood case, square corners, iron plate, made by Gale & Co., in first rate order	$160
A 6 oct., rosewood case, fented corners, iron plate, made by Hallet & Cumston	150
A 6 oct., rosewood case, round corners, iron frame, made by Chickering & Co.	150
A 6 oct., mahogany case, fented corners, made by Brown & Hallet	135
A 6 oct., mahogany case, square corners, made by Hallet & Brown	125
A 6 oct., mahogany case, round corners, made by Nunns	100
A 6 oct., walnut German Piano	50
A 6 oct., mahogany German Piano	45
A 6 oct., mahogany German Piano	40

For sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.
A splendid stock of new PIANOS on hand, from $225 to $650. fe6

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro' Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's...	12:50 p m
Thro Mail...	2:50 a m	Phila do ...	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line...	1:30 a m
Fast Line...	8:35 p m	Thro Mail...	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn...	6:30 a m	1st Wallstn...	6:15 a m
2d do ...	11:40 a m	2d do ...	8:35 a m
3d do ...	3:50 p m	3d do ...	1:55 p m
4th do ...	6:00 p m	4th do ...	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at **9:05** a m; returns at **12:45** p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Fast Line...	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express...	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train...	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm...	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at **9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m** and **5:40** p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at **5:30 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.**

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail...	7:55 a m	Mail...	6:00 p m
Express...	3:00 p m	Express...	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry...	7:00 a m	Port Perry...	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at **1:00** p m, and arrives at **10:00 a m.**

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail...	7:00 a m	Mail...	7:00 p m
Express...	3:00 p m	Express...	9:35 a m
Accom'n...	4:00 p m	Accom'n...	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Cin'ti...	1:45 a m	Mail...	3:50 p. m.
	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss...	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do. ...	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Recovered.—The child abducted from Alderman Jones' residence on Wednesday evening was yesterday recovered and returned to its parents.

The Universal Yankee Nation.—A lecture by Rev. J. M'Kendree Riley upon the above subject will be delivered in Washington city, Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Union Chapel Sunday School Union.

Discharged the Service.—The following named staff officers have been honorably discharged the service, by order of Medical Examining Board:—Capt. James Cross and Lieut. Abram Setley, 97th Pennsylvania.

McClure Township.—A meeting of the citizens of McClure township will be held at the house of John Hartman, Wood's Run, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of hearing the final report of the Committee on Draft, and to take into consideration a deficiency of six men charged to the township on the July draft.

College Volunteers.—The "College Volunteers," Co. I, 10th P. R. V. C., arrived at Meadville last week on thirty days' furlough, nearly all the men having re-enlisted. They were in charge of Lieut. E. H. Henderson, and are in a splendid condition. They hope to return with full ranks at the expiration of their furloughs.

Inquest Adjourned.—Coroner McClung yesterday continued the investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of Frederick Zimmerman, of Birmingham. One witness was examined, but his testimony threw no light on the subject of the murder, and the inquest was adjourned until Thursday morning, March 3d, at ten o'clock.

The State Canals.—The present Legislature has obtained the first official statement of the canals in Pennsylvania. Although not complete, the record is of importance. It shows that there are about 1,200 miles of canal in the State, having no less than 750 locks, and employing in the aggregate about 5,000 boats, the greater portion of which are owned by private individuals.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Tuesday:—J. Lehman, T. B. Barnes, D. Cunningham, James Fisher, F. L. Martin, John Zink and lady, J. H. Clark and wife, Dr. J. H. Dickson and lady, J. D. McKee, S. Williams, H. H. D. Arman, Miss J. Beggs, Miss M. Spratt, J. S. Mercer, M. K. McCance, George R. Slater, J. C. Wallace, C. S. Monroe, J. D. Baldwin, Sam. Riddle, Asa Simmons and son, C. H. Watson.

Railroad Accident.—Mr. Hamilton Jamison, one of the oldest freight conductors on the Northern Central Railroad, had one of his legs crushed Wednesday afternoon by his train, when near York. He was standing upon the bumper of a car, when the train became separated, and fell to the track, a number of the cars passing over his leg, crushing it so severely that amputation was rendered necessary. It is feared that Mr. Jamison cannot recover. He is a citizen of York and highly respectable.

Arrested for Fraud.—A man named William Hodges was arrested on Wednesday night at the Broadway Saloon, where he was employed, by officer Castle, of Philadelphia, charged with having defrauded the Philadelphia Club out of four hundred dollars while acting as clerk. He was held to bail in $1,200, and appeared twice in Court, but the case was not pressed. He then left, and suit was immediately entered against his surety, Dr. Hooper, who sued out a bail-piece and placed it in the hands of officer Castle, with the result stated. Hodges, while here, passed under the name of J. W. Elliott.

A Fast Loan.—The *Commercial* to-day announces that "the Secretary of the Treasury will in a few days advertise the *two-forty loan.*" This is the first announcement we have had of the Secretary's intention to put a 2:40 loan in the market. "Two-forty" securities ought to "go" well. The very name should popularize them!—*Chronicle of last evening.*

The wise man who does the heavy business calls us "fast" for announcing a new loan of 2:40, and calls it fast. What will he have to say when we inform him that we were entirely too slow in the announcement. The loan should have read "ten-forty." The 2:40, financially speaking, is about the speed of our neighbor. We go the entire ten-forty.

Railroad Matters.

Immense Railroad Depot.—The railroads terminating in Cleveland have decided to put up a new union depot in that city. The building is to be six hundred feet in length by one hundred and eighty-six feet in width, and to be constructed of sandstone with a substantial truss roof, covered in part with slate and part with tin. The tracks in the building will all be parallel, thereby allowing the trains from the several roads to pass alongside each other, which will greatly facilitate the transhipment of passengers and their baggage. A commodious dining hall, lunch rooms, ladies and gentlemen's waiting parlors, baggage rooms, telegraph and other offices, will occupy the entire length of the depot, on the south side. The building is to be plain and substantial, and of fine architectural proportions, and as capacious as any now constructed on this continent.

Child Burned to Death.

Coroner M'Clung yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Leech, a child of five years, who died at the residence of her parents on Pennsylvania Avenue, from injuries received by her clothes taking fire. The child met with the accident on Wednesday morning, and she was so shockingly burned that she died about midnight. Her mother had gone into a neighboring house, to borrow some bread pans, leaving the children in the kitchen. On returning she heard screams, and found the girl above named, aged five years, enveloped in flames. Her arms and body were shockingly burned, nearly all her clothing having been consumed. Dr. M'Cook was called, but he pronounced the case hopeless. It is not known how she caught fire, as the stove was closed up, but there was no fire except that in the stove. The family removed from Kentucky to this city a few months since. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that of accidental death.

Mrs. Stockton's Patriotic Letter.

A local correspondent of the Meadeville *Journal* prefaces the late letter of the venerable Mrs. Esther Stockton to the President with the following remarks: "The letter will have interest with the aged persons in our Borough and vicinity from the fact that the first years of the married life of the venerable lady were spent in this place, then a small village. Her husband, Rev. Joseph Stockton, commenced his ministry as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Meadville. His ordination was in 1800. He continued its Pastor until his removal to Pittsburgh in 1810. He was also the first principal in our Academy.

When Mr. S. and his wife removed from Washington county to this place, they were four days' journey from Pittsburgh and encamped in the woods at least one night, as I have heard them say. In their day here they were much beloved. Mr. Stockton died of cholera, in Baltimore, in 1832, while on a visit to a sick son. The few of us who survive, of their friends here, cherish the memory of the early association with Mr. Stockton, both as minister and teacher, and of his amiable help-meet. Their presence in the families of the congregation, (which then comprised all our population,) was always productive of social enjoyment and intellectual improvement."

The Draft in South Pittsburgh.

The enrolled citizens of South Pittsburgh, at a meeting on Wednesday evening, passed resolutions to raise bounty funds, to pay a sum not exceeding $200 to each enlisted man after being mustered into service and credited to the borough; that if any subscriber to this bounty fund be drafted that the amount of his subscription be returned to him, and if he has subscribed to the amount of fifty dollars that he receive the same bounty as that given to those who have volunteered. The following committees were appointed;

Bounty Committee—Alex. Chambers, W. H Barker, J. W. Paul, James Blackmore, W. Cunningham, Samuel McElroy Swett.

Committee on procuring Volunteers—John Murray, Thomas Cassaday, James Cready.

Sub-Committee to procure Subscriptions—Block No. 1, Bridge to Second street—Thomas Cassaday and Adam Stine; Block No. 2, Second to Third street—H. Estop and John Reilley; Block No. 3, Third to Fourth street—Charles McVay and Harry Goehring; Block No. 4, Fourth to Fifth street—Samuel Hamilton and Conrad Fisher; Block No. 5, Fifth to borough line—H. Langkemp, Lewis Krementhal, Joseph Stewart.

Committee on Non-Residents—Alex. Chambers and Captain Blackmore.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Question.

The following communication, written by one of the City of Baltimore Directors (chosen by the Mayor) in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and published in the Baltimore *American*, should be read by every person in our community. We all have a deep interest in the company, as it was of our own creation and intended for the benefit of Pittsburgh. If, as it has appeared for some time to be the case, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company intend to prejudice the interest of our merchants, manufacturers, and citizens generally, and make their great interests subservient to its policy, the sooner our citizens wrest from its hands such assumed control, the better. Let the stockholders in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and our citizens generally, be firm in declaring their policy, so that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or any of its chosen agents, as Directors or otherwise, in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, shall not mistake us in our determination. Read the following:

A Few Facts for the People.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company say this to their adopted protege, the *Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company:* "The Baltimore and Ohio Company must have the establishment of rates." Why do they claim the "establishment of rates" over a road built principally by the money of the cities of Pittsburgh and Baltimore? Are they afraid these cities will not be able themselves to fix the rates upon their rightful property? Their interests are mutual and identical; and their policy will be to foster and nourish a reciprocal trade by the most accommodating and inviting rates, thereby making this contemplated improvement one of the greatest commercial importance. This would be the natural and inevitable effect if the voice of Baltimore and Pittsburgh were to be respected in the end. What say the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to such a prospect? If I were a stockholder in that Company I should reason as they have done, on the principle of self-interest, which has governed them in their determination, (for railroad corporations are selfish institutions, and the theory that they "have no souls" is thoroughly correct!) It would be my interest to get possession of as much property as possible, and for as little as possible.

If I could get a railroad costing $8,000,000 for $750,000, by placing it in such a dependent position that nobody else could buy it, I would be making money for my Stockholder brethren. I would want the control of the Connellsville road, because the distance from Baltimore via Cumberland to Pittsburgh is about six-sevenths of the distance from Baltimore to Wheeling or Parkersburg. It will not, therefore, do to permit this Connellsville road to only charge six-sevenths of our rates to the Ohio river, which their pro rata diminution of distance would justify them in doing, for in that case the river and even much of the Western rail trade would go to Pittsburgh instead of Wheeling; the inducement would warrant it! The boats on the river, owned largely in Pittsburgh, would all go there with loading, and would have return loading, unless we reduced our rates to and from Wheeling. But the Connellsville road could reduce in the same ratio!! No! no! this will not do for my stock, says the Stockholder. We don't know who it may affect. We must control the rates, says the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Well, what effect will this control have upon the trade of the road? and consequently upon the expected increase of business at its termini. Until the great trade of the West becomes too much for the through lines now in existence, to transport Eastwards, this road under such a control would languish under its heavy indebtedness, supported only by its purely local trade, getting but little benefit from that of Pittsburgh proper: for the reason that this route would be but six miles shorter than *via* Harrisburg and Pennsylvania Railroad, and thus the competition for this latter trade would render it of little profit. I would have no trade come upon it that could by any possibility come over the whole length of my road from Zanesville to Wheeling. Next to these points I would give it to Parkersburg; for the reason that if it came upon my *Stockholder Road* at Cumberland it would only travel upon it 178 miles to Baltimore; if it came on at Grafton, from Parkersburg; my road would have 279 miles of it; at Wheeling, 379 miles, which would still be much better, for I would have all the profits instead of less than one-half. But if I can get the freight and travel still further West on a road I have deep interest in—though I have gotten out of the most dangerous part since I invested, and now feel pretty safe—it would be better than all.

But why should I allow this road to be built, that is likely to give me trouble if it is done? The Northwestern Virginia Road is barely hanging by the eyelids, there having hardly been enough of business of the last year or two to make a report on! This will no doubt continue until I purchase it, and put good machinery on to operate it, for it would seem like adding to its value to do it now. I will, therefore, wait until I get such a title as I can rest easy under. The city of Baltimore will soon be tired of paying $90,000 a year, with the time for the principal fast approaching. She is getting restive even now under it, and will sell out cheap. As I have it fixed if any one else undertakes to buy it, he will be like the man who bought the elephant—he won't know what to do with it; he will have no rolling stock on it, for I own it all. And that is the way I have told Mr. Latrobe to have the Connellsville Road fixed, if I should be compelled to let it come to Cumberland, which will not be the case unless that irritating "*Independent Route*" is so agitated as to be likely to be undertaken. It would only drain about a thousand square miles of Southern Pennsylvania, and we don't want it. I think Mr. Latrobe will manage that however, for I have promised him the Presidency of the Connellsville Road at a salary of $3,000 a year (as long as he keeps it where it is,) and the privilege of living in Baltimore, where I prefer he would live, for it is convenient for consultation. He is well satisfied, and even thinks it a tolerably fair pension; besides, he is allowed a liberal sum for *miscellaneous* expenses. If we can only manage to get the Council to withdraw the suit in Pittsburgh we shall be all right; for if Baltimore should even temporarily get control of the road she might give us a great deal of trouble by making a survey on that pesky "*Independent Route,*" and thus expose Mr. Latrobe's estimates on the resurrected survey made twenty-five years ago in Pennsylvania; or, she might call together enough of interest from the various Railroad Companies West, the large Coal Mining Companies about George's Creek and in Pennsylvania, and the prosperous towns and villages on the route, and not least of all these the Canton Company, for in that case the road would go down to Canton for its tide-water outlet. All these things would soon build it, if it were not for the quietus we put upon it by maintaining our control. It is true we offered a million dollars to help finish it, but that was a blind! The people of Pittsburgh see it, as I will show in further quotations, but the Baltimoreans have not yet discovered it. We of the *Stockholder Road* will continue that offer, for we know the other four million dollars will not be raised as long as we continue in our firm stand. By way of show we will make some effort in Pittsburgh and Baltimore with the merchants, and denounce those who do not subscribe. We said to the Committee of the Connellsville Road, from Pittsburgh, who visited us last summer: "While thus from necessity holding the power regarding rates, it will unquestionably be the *policy* of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to join the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company in active competition with the Pennsylvania Railroad for *freight and passengers to and from Pittsburgh;* but there will be no profit in that to the roads, for the difference in distance will be only six miles, as I said before. We further told the Committee: "It will also be the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to arrange such specific rates for manufactures and other *peculiar interests of the city of Pittsburgh* as the mutual advantage of Baltimore and that city and the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroads may make judicious." Now there is nothing in all that, when sifted through it sounds big, and we thought it would please the Committee; but they were a very unreasonable set! The "*peculiar interests*" was to please Pittsburgh; but how to arrange "*the mutual advantage*" of four corporations, two of which (the cities) want to have as large a trade together as possible, while the other wants to make all the money it could. High rates and large trade not being synonymous terms, I am afraid it would not be a happy family under that cause! We grew philanthropic and patriotic, thinking that would satisfy the Committee. We said—"we were fully convinced of the great importance of the line to the cities of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and to the region traversed by your road, as well as to the *whole country.*" As a *railroad measure* I could easily be philanthropic on paper, but I charge my trade along the Road just as much as it will bear, for they can't go anywhere else; but I *really have been* generous to New York, and she has never complained of me.

To all these great overtures the Committee very pertly, and, to our astonishment, knowingly replied (though secretly we were pleased): "Your communication has been carefully considered and fully discussed by the Committee and also *by the Board* [therein Mr. Latrobe showed his weakness for permitting such a thing!], and the conclusions we have arrived at we now briefly set forth. The third and fourth articles of your propositions, as we understand their purport, could not be accepted with due regard to the interests we represent. The operation of the third article would *practically*, as we conceive, place the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road as the *mere branch* of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and we think this is not the position it ought to occupy in any arrangement to be made between the two companies. The right of fixing rates on all business originating in Pittsburgh (and all points on the line of our road) going eastward, we think should rest solely with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. We regard this as vital to the efficiency and prosperity of the road." From such language having been addressed to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, I think Mr. Latrobe must have gotten very weak in the knees to allow such a whipstick of a company, that has been grovelling so many years, to dictate terms to a powerful corporation that had recently come in possession of it. The Baltimore and Ohio Company have taken care, however, that such talk shall not occur again; for we have not elected one of last year's Directors that we had any control over. The Committee proposed various other arrangements that were to be settled and agreed upon; in a very business like manner, with their umpires, to be appointed for the settlement of misunderstandings, &c., &c.—just as if they were arranging a contract between business men—forgetting that they were talking to a *Railroad Company*. The Baltimore and Ohio, I am glad to find, for the interest of the stockholders, has not been intimidated in the least by such language, and still adheres to its original text.

Mr. George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in forwarding some friendly resolutions passed by that Company to the Connellsville Company, at the annual election in December, had to make some mischief against us. In these remarks, in a letter containing the resolutions, and speaking encouragingly to the Connellsville Company, by giving some advice as to a necessity for the completion of that road, said; "To effect this object in either of these ways, at least cost to the Company, *no contingency should be left as to how or on what terms the traffic of the Road is to reach the Atlantic cities.*" (It will never reach them if we can help it) for where a risk is taken in advancing capital a corresponding charge is always made. A definite and equitable arrangement for your traffic *east of Cumberland on the eastern terminus of the road*, would not only facilitate the building and cheapen the cost of the road, but would greatly strengthen you with Western roads." The former Board in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company were too much interested in the welfare of Pittsburgh alone; and we now think we have a Baltimore and Ohio interest-Board—as the letters of two of them recently published in our papers evidence. If it were not so, and this "*Independent Line*" was ever permitted to be built, our coal rates from Cumberland to Baltimore, which now yields us $3 56 per ton, would be very much interfered with, as the other line would reach the Broad Top coal fields in one hundred and twenty miles. This, at the same rate per mile, would reduce us to $2 40, and the probability is the competition would make it much lower. Supposing there are but half a million of tons brought to Baltimore, this difference would only save $580,000 per year to the consumer, which, in ten years, would be the snug little sum of $6,000,000.

Written as if by a Stockholder of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

W. W. Taylor.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held on Tuesday morning, at Sansom street Hall, Philadelphia.

On motion of A. J. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor Henry was appointed Chairman, Mr. Edmund Smith was chosen Secretary. The following is a synopsis of the Annual Report as read:

During the year 1863, the earnings between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were:

Passengers, first class		$2,202,778 82
Passengers, emigrants		72,757 95
Making a total of		$2,275,536 78
United States troops		514,693 18
United States mail		75,598 20
Express contracts	$ 75,735 60	
Extra express freight	187,393 82	
Making a total for express estimates		263,128 82
Freight		8,692,261 97
Miscellaneous sources		169,194 60
Making the total earnings		$11,891,412 95

The expenses of operating the line, such as new buildings, motive power, machinery, new locomotives, &c., were 6,780,000 21, leaving the net earnings $5,111,412 74.

The gross revenue of the line this year is equal to $33,216 per mile of the main line of road (353 miles), and exceed in the aggregate that of 1862, $1,587,121 99.

This is made up of an increase of $544,144 58 for passengers and emigrants; of $135,299 97 for troops; of $824 77 for United States mails; of $933,842 12 for ordinary and $116,276 86 for express freights.

A decrease occurs in the miscellaneous receipts of $143,266 31. The number of passengers carried on the road during 1863, was 1,707,386, averaging a distance of sixty-four and six-tenths miles for each passenger.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 188,913 tons of fuel and other material transported for the company) was 2,454,826, embracing 903,190 tons of coal. The increase in the coal traffic is 68,052 tons, and, in the whole tonnage over that of last year, 231,275 tons. To meet this increase of traffic there has been expended for new locomotives, new cars, second track and sidings, etc., $1,647,803 84, all of which has been charged to the expenses of operating the road. There was expended for similar objects in 1862, $1,221,779 09.

The earnings of the Company's canals were:

From Susquehanna Division	$242,146 92
From Juniata Division	24,426 91
From Western Division	9,141 29
From Miscellaneous Sources	10,841 50
Making the total earnings	$287,156 52

against $251,481 76 in 1862.

The expenses of maintaining, enlarging and operating the canals were—

For Susquehanna Division	$159,553 98
For Juniata Division	162,420 85

For the Western Division, including the purchase of boats in consequence of the abandonment of the Canal above Blairsville, $40,396 51; making the total $362,474 32, showing a loss on the Canals in 1863, of $ 5,217 80.

The expenditures of 1862 for the same object were $258,091 56, showing an increase of $104,282,-76 during the past year.

The revenues derived from these portions of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad have been—From Passengers, $175,804 20; troops, $20,568 05; freight, $383,235 53; express packages and freight, $11,800 53; mails, $13,324 99, and miscellaneous sources, $26,137 02; making a total of $727,669 03.

The expenses during the same time were—For conducting transportation, $109,624 28; motive power, $87,835 84; maintenance of way, $127,-379 33; maintenance of cars, $11,756 58; for 30 per cent. due on lease to meet interest on bonds, &c., 218,300 96; making $551,896 99, leaving the net earning of the road $172,772 94, which is charged with the interest on the rolling stock, shop machinery, and then the probable depreciation, estimated at about 12½ per cent. on say, $127,-772 91, leaving the net profits of lease $45,000 00.

The whole receipts of the Company from the operations of its works, including the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, for the year 1863, were as follows:

From the Pennsylvania R. R.	$11,891,412 05
From the Pennsylvania Canals	287,156 62
From the Philada. & Erie R. R.	727,669 03
Leaving the total receipts	$12,903,239 40

The net revenue of the Company during the past year has been absorbed in the payment of the interest upon its debt, two semi-annual dividends of four and five per centum respectively, and the construction of the commutation roads, the Philadelphia and Erie, and the extension of its own line to the Steubenville and Pittsburgh, opposite Pittsburgh, the purchase of real estate for the road at Pittsburgh, &c.

All the railroad companies claiming assistance under the commutation act have received the amounts that they are respectively entitled to, except the Pittsburg and Steubenville line, which has been delayed in consequence of its imperfect rights across the State of Virginia.

Attention is again called to the policy of aiding the construction of a branch road from or near Greensburg in a southeasterly direction. It is estimated that for new locomotives, cars, construction of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad shops, engine houses, etc., during the year 1864, $5,000,000 will be required, about the same amount as expended the past year.

There will be required in 1864, for new locomotives, $1,050,000; new cars, $1,100,000; for construction of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, $700,000; for shop machinery of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, $650,000; shops and engine houses, $250,000; extension of the road to Pittsburgh and Steubenville, $500,000; extension of sidings and arrangements for oil depot, $250,000; commutation of other roads, $500,000; making a total of $5,000,000.

On motion, the report was accepted, and referred to the Directors for publication.

Colonel James Page then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of two Stockholders shall be appointed by the Chairman, whose duty it shall be to ascertain what disposition has been made, and by whom and by what authority, of the sum of $850,000 commutation tax left in the hands of the Company by the State; whether any part of the same, and if so how much has been invested, under the act of March 7, 1861, in the bonds of the Railroad Companies therein mentioned; or in the bonds of any other Railroad Companies, with the names, dates and amounts, and how the said bonds are held and accounted for, and whether any part of the sum of $850,000 remains uninvested, and the condition of such uninvested amount, and whether the said sum, or any part thereof, and if so how much, has been appropriated according to the provision of the said act, and also to ascertain what companies, and in what amounts, and when and by what authority the sum of $353,090,01 and $437,400, set forth in page eight of the Sixteenth Annual Report, have been paid and invested. The said Committee to have full and ample power to inspect all books and papers, and examine the proper officers touching the same, and to report all the facts and circumstances to the stockholders at a special meeting, which they are authorized to do for that purpose, if, in the judgment of the Committee, the same shall be necessary.

Mr. H. M. Phillips moved the resolution be laid upon the table, which was, after a long debate, agreed to.

Colonel Page then offered the following:

Resolved, That the officers of the road who were instrumental in procuring the passage of the act of March 16, 1863, changing the organic law of the Company, without consulting with the Board of Directors on the subject, and without first submitting the same for the consideration of the Stockholders, at the last annual meeting which they would have, were guilty of a gross usurpation of power, and a fraud on the rights of the Stockholders.

Mr. Algernon S. Roberts moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting—That the act of March 18, 1863, be and the same is hereby approved by the Stockholders of the Company, entitled "A supplement to the Charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended agreed to.

Colonel Page then again offered the resolution as given, which was the third presented by him:

Resolved, That the stockholders recommend that a change be made in the policy and management of the road to the extent that there shall be no more loans or guaranties to railroad companies, in or out of the State, than such as are required by existing loans. That there shall be no discrimination in freights against the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and in favor of other places out of the State or country. That there shall be no more leasing or buying of other roads; no discrimination in favor of private corporations in coal, iron or lumber, and no special agencies having a control over the freight passing on the road.

On motion of Mr. A. S. Roberts the resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

To the Citizens of Allegheny.

We think it cannot be known by the gentlemen of Allegheny City, that the Board of Managers of the "Society for the Relief of the Poor," and also for the "Soldiers' Aid Society," auxiliary to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, are deeply oppressed with debt, so that the operations of both Societies are extremely limited to what they should be. Very few names of our wealthy citizens are on our collecting books. We cannot think they are unmindful of our poor soldiers and their destitute families; but surely we have no practical proof to the contrary.

At the weekly meeting of the Board, yesterday, each manager came away in sadness, unable to pay our heavy coal bill—not one yard of material for clothing, and a bill of over four hundred dollars hanging over us. At the same time we heard that the treasury of the Ladies' Relief Society in Pittsburgh was overflowing, and that they had more than they knew how to appropriate.

We are truly glad to hear that they are so well supplied, and we do think that gentlemen who live in Allegheny should *feel* some responsibility in sustaining the Societies that they know must be kept up, or much misery will follow.

The ladies are willing to do the laborious and self-denying part; is it too much to ask the gentlemen to give us the means?

It is extremely mortifying to have to make this statement. Allegheny is a large and wealthy city, and should with ease do her work in the cause of humanity.

Mrs. General Robinson will receive any contribution for the Relief Society, and Mrs. F. R. Brunot those for the Soldiers' Aid.

Important Recruiting Order.

Capt. Culbertson, Provost Marshal of the 24th District, announces in the Beaver papers that the enlistment fee of fifteen dollars for new recruits, and twenty-five dollars for veterans, will be paid to any non-commissioned officer, private or citizen, who presents an acceptable recruit at his office. We were informed some days ago that such an order had been issued from headquarters, and were anxiously awaiting its promulgation here. Such an order will be so much towards increasing the number of enlistments, as persons in districts outside of the city limits can turn it to account. As the recruiting business now stands the agents and those in their employ as "runners" are securing nearly all the recruits that come forward, and are making a handsome sum of their "exclusive agencies." Under the order referred to any citizen can recruit, and can take his men before any authorized recruiting officer, have them mustered in and properly credited to such districts as they may desire.

Second Ward Bounty Fund,

The following additional sums have been paid to Thos. Steel, Esq., Treasurer of the Second Ward Bounty Fund:

Wm Whitesides	$50 00	E F Cassidy	$50 00
Thos Steel	50 00	W C Robinson	100 00
Chas Foreman	10 00	J A Sargeant	50 00
Joshua Splane	25 00	C A Hasbrouck	50 00
Chas Grimes	15 00	James Brown	50 00
J B D Meeds	25 00	Louis Knight	50 00
Wilson&Gorman	200 00	Richard Beatty	50 00
A P McGrew	50 00	J H McTiernan	20 00
John McAlier	40 00	C H McTiernan	20 00
Jas Matthews	50 00	Wm Lynch	25 00
Samuel Young	50 00		
Thomas Ewing	50 00	Total	$1,080 00
Amount previously reported			8,106 00
Grand total			$9,186 00

Miss Scriba's Concert.

Miss Lina Scriba's grand vocal and instrumental concert, at Concert Hall, last evening, was a very pleasant entertainment. The audience was not so large as the merits of the artistes deserved. We observed, however, many of our best musical amateurs among the number. The entire performance was a brilliant success. Miss Lina Scriba, in the difficult airs from La Traviata, acquitted herself so well as to receive the unqualified approbation of all present. She has a compass of voice, flexible and silvery in its sweetness, united with artistic taste and fine culture, which places her in the front rank of singers. We predict for her a brilliant future.

Volunteering in the First Ward.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the First Ward, held for the purpose of taking measures to procure recruits to fill the quota of the ward, it was resolved that the Block Committees be instructed to renew their efforts to procure subscriptions, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the School House this evening. The Block Committees reported having subscriptions to the amount of $6,000. It was resolved that each enrolled man should be called on and requested to subscribe. Seven recruits were reported as mustered into the service, and credited to the quota of the ward. Every enrolled man of the ward is requested to be present at the meeting to-night.

An entertainment, literary and musical, will be given by the young ladies of the Pittsburgh Female College, on the evening of Friday, February 26th. The College Chapel, recently enlarged and improved, will then, for the first time, be opened for the accommodation of the public. About twenty thousand dollars have been expended during the year just past in making additional improvements, to meet the increasing necessities of the College, and the object of this entertainment is to procure means to purchase articles for fitting up the halls. Tickets can be had at the College, and as the number is necessarily limited, those who desire to attend should apply soon.

Valuable Present.—The very Rev. E. McMahon has been made the recipient of a very valuable and interesting present by a few of his personal friends. The gift is a snuff-box of solid gold, very large and massive, and finished in the finest style. It has a historic interest, however, far beyond its intrinsic value, having at one time belonged to the unfortunate Louis XVI. king of France, by whom it was presented to the late Father Maguire, for many years the respected pastor of the Catholic congregation at Pittsburgh. On the lid is a well executed likeness of its royal donor, but, beyond this, there is nothing very ornamental about it. It is worth some $300.

Forger Arrested.—A few weeks ago, Jere Hout, a resident of South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, succeeded, by means of forging some names of his best neighbors to notes, in getting about six hundred dollars from Geo. Mechling, Esq., of Greensburg, when he immediately left for parts unknown. Nothing was heard of him until Sunday morning last, when he was brought to Greensburg and committed to jail on the charge, having been arrested in Greene county. He is an old offender, and will now no doubt get his just dues.

Stationary—Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice, has just received a fine stock of stationary, suitable for all kinds of correspondence. He has also received a supply of a neat, durable and cheap "propelling" lead pencil—just the article for business men. Pittock continues to have his counters filled with the latest literary, illustrated and news papers, as well as late periodicals.

Public Amusements,

Theatre.—Miss Helen Western will take her farewell benefit at the theatre this season to-night, when she will attempt the performance of the character of "Claude Melnotte," in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons." She will also appear in three different characters in the after-piece.

Masonic Hall.—The Miltonian Tableaux exhibition will close in this city on Saturday evening, so that those who have not yet seen them, should attend to-day or to-morrow.

Little People.—Tom Thumb and wife, Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt, will shortly visit our city.

Next Star.—J. A. Neafie, the distinguished tragedian, will be the next "star" at the Pittsburgh theatre.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. Chattony,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT that the

Chemical Olive Erasive Soap,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER

is now preferred above all other SOAPS in use It has been tried with complete success and approbation, by thousands of families throughout the United States, and many in Europe; and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical SOAP manufactured for laundry and family use. IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION. Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and salt waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as Quartermasters and Commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our Regiments we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior SOAP which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Quartermaster 12th Reg't,
ALEX. FORSYTH,
Quartermaster 14th Reg't.
M. K. MOORHEAD,
Quartermaster 13th Reg't.

Headquarters Gen. M'Cook's Division, U. S. Army.

SAWYER'S "Chemical Olive Erasive Soap" has been used by this Division, for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best SOAP that could be procured for the service.
Capt. SAMUEL GAMAGE,
Depot Commissary, Munfordsville, Ky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S "Chemical Olive Erasive Soap," which has been used extensively in our Regiments, for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our Regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Capt. W. H. ECKELS, Commissary
Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster
1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Ky.
de29

MILITARY AND EXEMPTION CLAIMS.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY HORSES killed or lost in the service, and SUBSISTENCE. Also, for EXEMPTION from the draft, attended to promptly. PATENTS and PASSPORTS procured.
dec5

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—

Ship Carpenters, Fitters and Drillers,

Apply at GUN BOAT YARD of TOMLINSON, HARTUPEE & CO., on the Monongahela river, near Soho Bridge. Good wages will be given.
fe13:1w

FIVE OIL BARGES, (bulk,) in good condition.

Five OIL TANKS, near Kirk's oil yard, Allegheny river. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
fe2 130 Second street.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!

The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE; for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 N. Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain. Call soon and remember the place.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond.
ja30

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence to Commercial.

Harrisburg, Feb. 18, 1864.

Important Discussion.

The House spent most of its session on miscellaneous business of no special interest to your readers. A night session has been occupied in a political discussion on the loyalty of claimants for damage by the rebel raid. No vote will be taken. Four speakers on the Union and two on the Democratic side have had the floor.

President's Proclamation.

Washington, Feb. 18.—*By the President of the United States of America:* A Proclamation.—Whereas, By my proclamation of the 19th of April, 1861, the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade, and, whersas, the port of Brownsville, in the district of Brazos Santiago, in the State of Texas, has since been blockaded; but, as the blockade may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce, now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the thirteenth day of July, 1861, entitled An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Brownsville shall so far cease, add determine from and after this date that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things and information hereinafter specified, may from this date be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and until the rebellion shall have been suppressed, to such orders as may be promulgated by the General commanding the Department, or by an officer duly authorized by him and commanding at the said port. This proclamation does not authorize or allow the shipment or conveyance of persons in, or intending to enter the service of the insurgents, or of things or information intended for their use or for their aid and comfort; nor, except upon the permission of the Secretary of War, or some officer duly authorized by him of the following prohibited articles, namely: cannon, mortars, fire arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding caps, always excepting the the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and those who compose the crew, saddles, bridles, catridge box material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sail cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks other than beer and light native wines. To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to the port of Brownsville, opened by this proclamation, license will be granted by consuls of the United States, upon the satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no persons, property or information excepted or prohibited above, either unto or from the aforesaid port, which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of said port immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade, and, on leaving said port, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the custom according to law, showing no violations of the conditions of the license.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by Gallaher & Bro., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

New York, Feb. 18, 1864.

Gold 159¼.

N Y Central	135¼	Cleve, & Toledo	148
Erie	121⅝	C & R I	122¼
Erie Prefer'd	107	Pitts. & Ft. W	92
Hudson	146½	Mil. & P. du C	64⅝
Harlem	116	Canton Co	42
Reading	127	Cumberland Coal	59½
Mich Central	135⅝	Quicksilver Co	60
M S & N Ind	96½	Mariposa Co	34
Ill Cent	133½	G. & C	119½
Clev'd & Pitts	116¼		

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Reported daily for the Commercial by Tack & Brother, *Oil Brokers, 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1864.

The Petroleum market is unchanged. Sales of 500 barrels white Natrona at 45c f. o. b. Free 53@55, Crude 29½ for low gravity.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

New York, Feb. 18, 1864.

The market is steady and prices unchanged. Refined is active and prices higher. Prime Oil is scarce and growing scarcer. Sales of Crude, on the spot, at 31. Refined, in bond, at 48@49. Free at 54@58 for light straw to prime white.

The severe weather has somewhat abated.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Daily Commercial,
Friday, February 19, 1864.

The present cold spell has operated as a check in business generally, whilst the market was firm. The demand was restricted to small parcels to meet the wants of the local trade. As we noted yesterday, navigation for the present being suspended. There have been no arrivals or departures for the past two days—hence there was nothing doing on the wharf, if we except the hauling away of produce that has been accumulating for some time past. We have a number of steamers at the landing loaded all ready for departure as soon as the weather will permit, which we hope will not be long. A number of boats between Cincinnati and this port have been compelled to lay up on account of the cold weather. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

Flour—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article, either as regards prices or demand. The present cold spell and the closing of navigation will have the effect of stiffening the market, as under the circumstances holders will not feel inclined to give way, and there is no way of ascertaining when the river will be opened. Among the sales we note as follows: in lots from store, viz: 450 bbls at the following rates: Extra, $6 25@6 50; Extra Family, $7 00@7 25@7 50, as per quality. There is nothing doing worthy of notice in wagon flour, the receipts being limited.

Butter—The demand was fully up to the supply, former prices being well maintained. We note sales of 1200 lbs choice Roll at 30@33c; 800 lbs do not so choice, 28c; inferior nominal.

Cheese—Firm prices were demanded, and the supply was about equal to the wants of the city trade. Sales 46 bxs W. R. at 14@14¼c; 30 do Hamburg at 15c, and 25 do Goshen at 15@15½c.

Seeds—Were unchanged, with a moderate demand for the various descriptions. Sales of Clover at $8@8 25; Timothy at $3 20@3 40; Flax ranges from $2 60 to 2 75 ₱ bush.

Apples—The market was firm under an improved demand. We note sales of 130 barrels from store, at $3@3 25 per bbl.

Bacon—We have to notice a firm market, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The sales, in small amounts for local purposes, show a good deal of activity. The stock in first hands is not large, while a number of lots intended for the market have been detained in the West, awaiting transportation. We note sales of City Cured Meat, as follows: *Shoulders*—Sales 12,000 lbs at 9¾@10c. *Sides*—7,000 lbs at 11½@11¾c. *Plain Hams*—8,000 lbs at 13@13¼c. *S. C. Hams*—6,000 lbs at 14¼. Country or inferior trimmed lots sold a shade lower.

Whisky—Was unsettled but firm we note sales of City Rectified in a regular way at 85@90c.

Dried Fruit—The market was firm; prices tend upward; further sales of apples at $2 25@2 40 per bush. Peaches sold at $5, 5 25@5 50; the latter for a choice article.

Hay—The market yesterday presented no new feature, or nothing of special notice; a few loads were disposed of at the scales at $28@34 per ton; baled sold at $27@32.

Grain.—The market was inactive. Certain descriptions were dull. The recipts for some days have been quite limited. *Wheat*—The operations for some time past have been very limited. *Red*—Nominal at $1 35@1 40 per bush. *White*—$1 46@1 48 ₱ bush. *Corn*—Prices were unsettled; sales were made at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bush. *Oats*—Range from 75@80c ₱ bush. *Barley*—There was nothing done to establish prices.

Groceries—There were no large transactions. The demand was only local, and as prices were unchanged we omit them.

Lard—Was dull; there being no demand. We quote nominally at 14c for prime leaf.

Mess Pork—Buyers decline taking hold at the rates now demanded, and consequently the prices are nominal.

Cider—The market was firm with a slight advance, with sales at $8 50@9 00 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

Office of the Daily Commercial,
February 19, 1864.

Business has been unusually quiet during the past few days. The intense cold weather has prevented dealers from taking hold. Prices are a shade firmer, the advance being from ½@1c ₱ gallon on all descriptions. The stock of Crude for sale in this market is not large, and until the Allegheny is again opened up for trade our only receipts will be by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. In the Eastern markets an improvement was perceptible. The nominal rates for the various descriptions were as follows:

Crude—We note sales 600 bbls at 25c, packages included. In bulk, 20c was demanded.

Refined—The market ruled firm, with a fair demand. Buyers were offering 40c for Bonded, and 50c for Free. Sellers generally held out for 41@51c. A few days will no doubt bring about a more settled market.

RIVER MATTERS.

☞ The River remains closed, and will continue so until the weather moderates. There were no arrivals or departures since our last.

PACKET STEAMERS,

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Monroe Ayres, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Tuesday**, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every **Friday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. Coulson, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Saturday**, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every **Tuesday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent,
Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents,
no18 Zanesville, Ohio.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packet,

RUNNING BETWEEN WHEELING, PARKERSBURG, GALLIPOLIS, IRONTON, BIG SANDY AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and fast steamer CITIZEN, Capt. WASH. KERR, Leaves Pittsburgh for Portsmouth, every TUESDAY, at 11 a. m. Leaves Portsmouth for Pittsburgh, every FRIDAY, at 9 a. m.

Wide guards, large and comfortable state rooms. This fine boat has recently been purchased expressly for this trade. She will leave punctually at the advertised time, and will pay prompt attention to any business intrusted to her.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
fe10 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. Gorden, Will resume her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she well deserves the patronage of the public generally.
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line.

WEDNESDAY'S CINCINNATI PACKET LEAVES PITTSBURGH EVERY WEDNESDAY AND CINCINNATI EVERY SATURDAY.

THE new and magnificent side-wheel passenger steamer JOSEPH PIERCE, S. B. French, Commander, will run as a weekly packet between the above points. Leaves PITTSBURGH every WEDNESDAY at 11 a. m., and CINCINNATI every SATURDAY at 11 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

ON SATUDAY, Feb. 20, at 10 a. m. The splendid new side-wheel passenger steamer MUSCATINE, J. J. Robinson, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
fe17 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis and Missouri River Packet.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer BENTON, Thomas W. Rea, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
fe17 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer LEONIDAS, J. W. Anawalt, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
fe17 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer NEVADA, D. Z. Brickell, Commander, will leaveas announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK,
fe17 J. D. COLLINWOOD. Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10 a. m. The new and elegant light draught passenger steamer MIAMI, Bryson, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.
JOHN FLACK, or
fe17 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ECLIPSE, J. S. Wise, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
fe17 J. D. COLLINGWOOD. Agents.

AN ASSORTMENT

Of the latest novelties

IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

AT

ALEXANDER BATES,

21 Fifth street.

feb15

TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, of Cincinnati, will take approved

HULL RISKS,

at equitable rates, and will issue POLICIES upon the same, either in the form adopted by the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, or the form used by the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies, at the option of the parties desiring the insurance.
W. C. MANN,
President of the Magnolia Insurance Co.
W. P. HULBURT,
President of the Buckeye State Insurance Co.
M. L. HARBESON,
President of the Commercial Insurance Co.
STEPHEN MORSE,
President of the American Insurance Co.
HENRY MORTEN,
President of the Central Insurance Co.
dec28:6m

BOOKS FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

We have for sale, at Publishers' prices, a large assortment of Books, on Agricultural and Horticultural subjects, embracing,
Young's Farmers' Manual;
Shepherds' Own Book;
American Farm Book;
Sorgho and Imphee;
Stewart on the Stable;
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor;
Morgan Horses;
Farm Drainage;
Youatt and Martin on Cattle;
Johnson's Essays on Manners;
American Poultry Yard;
Thomas' Farm Implements;
Munn's Practical Lance Drainer;
Rural Architecture;
Dog and Gun;
Barry's Fruit Garden;
Bridgeman's Young Gardeners' Assistant;
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist;
Buist's Flower Garden;
" Family Kitchen Garden;
Fields' Pear Culture;
Pardee's Strawberry Culture;
Florists' Guide;
Coles' American Fruit Book;
How to Build and Ventilate Hot Houses;
Ladies' Flower Gardener, &c., &c.
J. KNOX,
jan16 No. 29 Fifth street.

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones. Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH. Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

NEW BOILER WORKS.

J. J. POWERS

Attends to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LOCUST and DUQUESNE WAY, Fifth Ward, Allegheny river. oc27:tf

N. O. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled), in store and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S

TONIC, CATHARTIC,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE

PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether origiuating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.*

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache,* to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite.* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is areused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson,* of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headache,* arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemicrania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

Strattonville, Clarion County,
February 18, 1860.
Messrs. B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandizing for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

Aurora, Ind., April 30, 1860.
Messrs. B. L. Fahnestock & Co..

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For headache, dyspepsia. indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and conscientiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S

WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

76 and 78 Wood and 91 Fourth sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. de26:1y

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

There is a very quiet and satisfactory feeling pervading the money circles of our city, induced by the abundance on hand, with no fears for the future. Under this plethora every description of securities are looking up, and in the absence of first-class investments may find willing purchasers. We are therefore not surprised at some of our local stocks, so long dormant, being put into the market. It is an auspicious time for them, and we hope the stimulus they may now obtain will make them profitable to the purchaser. Our latest advices from New York represent the Stock market there strong, with a large business. During yesterday the market receded slightly under sales to realize profits, but upon the appearance of reaction new buyers appeared in force, and prices soon rallied. As has been remarked, the stories of cliques are much exaggerated, and the advance is not mainly caused by them. It is the natural result of a free supply of money seeking employment at daily decreasing rates of interest. As usual, it goes first to the Stock market, and is used to purchase property which has come through the growth of the country to a position where its earnings secure income equal to that paid by established investment securities. As long as the supply of money lasts, and the balance sheets are so flattering, affairs will continue in their present direction.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 66
Exchange Bank	50	68
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.	50	55¾
Mechanics' Bank	50	62
Allegheny Bank	50	56¾
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61½
Iron City Bank	50	63½
Iron City Trust Co.	50	54¾
Citizens' Insurance Co.	50	60
Western Insurance Co.	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co.	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co.	32	33
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds	1,000	730
Allegheny County do. do.	1,000	745½
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.	50	9¼
Monongahela Nav. Co.	50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co.	25	28½
Peoples Insurance Co.	25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co.	50	84

MINING STOCKS.

	Paid in	Off.	Ask'd.
Mass	$—	4	5½
Northwestern	7 05	12½	13
Great Western	1 00	4½	5
Dacotah	—	4	6
Pitts. and Boston	5 55	88	90
National	5 50	30	32
North Cliff	2 50	5	5½
Bay State	—	18¾	20
Central	4 35	57½	59
Isle Royal	16 10	22	25½
Minnesota	3 50	70	71

—Money in New York on Tuesday was more abundant, and at 6 ⅌ cent. the supply far exceeds the demand, and at an early hour in the day it was apparent that less than 6 ⅌ cent. must be accepted or a large balance left idle. Every day adds to the volume of the currency through the issue of National Bank notes, and the 5 ⅌ cent. Treasury notes, and there is no indication of any change in the financial wants of the Government by which a reduction can be made of the paper money upon which values now float. The legal tenders are to be withdrawn, and the credits based upon them must be reduced at a future day, but that step will plainly be preceded by a further expansion of National currency and Treasury notes, under which values of commodities will be inflated. The Government is getting all the money it needs at 5 ⅌ cent. per annum, payable in currency, and until the military position changes there is little reason to suppose that a new policy will be adopted.

—The Discount-houses in Cincinnati says the *Commercial*, have experienced a good demand for Money from speculators in Provisions, Whiskey, &c., but they continue to accommodate good customers without using all their means on the other hand, they find that Currency is still increasing in supply. A leading source of this increase is found in the flow of Currency from the interior. 8 per cent is the leading rate of interest for acceptable customers' Paper at the private banks. The exceptions to this rate for the class of Paper named are below rather than above. For Paper that bears first-rate names, offered by outside parties, bankers are charging 9@10 per cent. The chartered banks get their share of Paper at 6 per cent.

—The Stock market in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, according to the *Inquirer*, continues to be active and buoyant, especially for the low-priced mining shares, any number of which are floating about among the bulls and bears at prices, in some cases, three or four times as high as they ruled a few weeks ago. There is not the least abatement in the fever of speculation, and although money is in rather more demand on the street, it has had no effect upon prices, which still look like going higher.

—The announcement that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared an extra dividend of $15 upon each share of the present capital stock of the company, will be quite a windfall to Philadelphia. The stock held by that corporation amounts to about $4,000,000, represented by 80,000 shares. The dividend will add 24,000 shares, which at their par value will amount to $1,200,000, but this amount will be increased by the present market value of the stock. The city would have been more benefited but that last week 2,000 shares of the stock held by it were sold—a transaction which appears to excite considerable comment, and will probably be made the subject of investigation. If our County Commissioners had not permitted themselves to be deluded into the fatal error of giving up the stock held by the county in the road, our share of the profits distributed by the late dividend would have been $300,000.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, February 17, 1864.

The extreme cold spell has put a damper upon trade generally, and cattle in particular. The receipts have been restricted, cattle being scarce. The yards have not yet been finished. There is, however, sufficient accommodation for all that has been offered. The accommodation both for man and beast are of the very best description. When finished they will furnish better accommodation than any other yards East or West, on account of the scarcity of cattle and the Government demand. Prices have advanced. All good stock offered find plenty of purchasers at full rates. One lot of 310 head of cattle was disposed of to Government at $5 50 ⅌ cwt. One of our townsmen made a good thing of it, having purchased them the previous day. The sales were only to a moderate extent.

Hogs were very scare—prices have further advanced. One lot of Extras was disposed of as high as $8 05 ⅌ cwt. These are steep figures. Other parcels of same description would readily command the same rates. A large number passed through to the East.

Sheep was unusually scarce, prices further advanced. Sales were made at $9 25 ⅌ head. The severe cold spell put a check on receipts.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Jos. Myers & Bro. bought 138 head at $4 50@6 00.
Jos. Myers & Bro. bought 135 head at $4 50@5 75.
Jos. Myers & Bro. bought 90 head at $9 00@6 50.
Wm. Rice & Co. bought 300 head at $5 25@——.
Wm. Rice & Co. sold 45 head at $5 50@6 50.
Wm. Rice & Co sold 310 head at $5 50@——.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

J H Huff sold 109 head (extra) at $8 05.

SALES OF SHEEP PER HEAD.

H F Turner bought 153 head at $7.
H F Turner bought 150 head (extra) at $9 25.

Markets at Chicago.

Cold weather brought out a good demand for Dressed Hogs, and the market ruled firmer at $8@8 25 dividing on 100 lbs. Live Hogs scarce and firm at $6 25@7 20 for choice lots of 225 to 275 lbs. Received 1,000 live, 2,200 dressed. Cattle unchanged and firm at $5@6 for prime to extra and $2 50@4 75 for common to fair.

Provisions advancing; sales 500 barrels Mess Pork at $19 50@20; 625 ordinary at $17 50@$18 00. Prime mess at $17 50@18. Bulk Meats firmer at 7⅜@7½c for Shoulders, loose, 10@10⅛c for Hams, loose, and 9c for rough Sides, with sales of about 400,000 lbs at quotations. Bacon firm. Sugar-cured canvassed Hams at 14@14½; uncanvassed at 13@13½c, packed. English meats scarce and firm. Sales 500 boxes Cumberland at 10c; 500 boxes short-rib at 10c. Pickled Meats firm with sales of Hams at 10¾c, and Shoulders at 7½c, in tierces. Lard firm and steady at 12¼c for prime steam-rendered; kettled is held ¼c higher.

Flour inactive and nominally unchanged.

Wheat firmer and more active at $1 17¼@$1 17¾ for No. 1, and $1 11¼@$1 11½ for No. 2 Spring.

Corn 2c lower, and quiet at 89@89½c for old, and 80@82c for new.

Rye quiet at $1 03@1 03½.

Barley quiet and firm at $1 14@1 18 for No. 2, in store.

Highwines 2@2½c lower and dull, with light sales at 78¾@79c.

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—Market quiet and unchanged; sale of 500 bbls extra spring at $5 25.

Wheat—The market opened with sales at $1 17 for No. 1, advanced to $1 17¼@1 17⅜, but little, however, being sold above $1 17¼ for cash. No. 2 was sold at $1 10@1 11. A few option sales were made at $1 17¼ seller's and $1 18, $1 18½, $1 18¾ buyer's option all the month. The market all through was inactive, with little disposition to operate. At the close $1 10@1 17½ was the offering figures for No. 2 and 1 in store.

Tee following are the sales: 1 car No. 1 delivered at $1 17½@1 18; 2 cars milling do at $1 16; 5,000 bush No. 1 b. o. all the month at $1 18¾; 10,000 bush do do at $1 18½; 10,000 bush do do at $1 18; 18,000 bush No 1, cash, at $1 17; 2 cars and 1,300 bush do at $1 17¼; 8,000 bush do at $1 17⅜; 4 cars No 2 at $1 10@1 11.

Oats—Receipts 3,747 bush. Buyers at 61c in store. No sales.

Corn—Receipts 455 bush; held at 83c delivered.

Rye—Receipts 1,306 bush; sale of 1 car at 96c.

Barley—Receipts 994 bush; sale of 300 bush at $1 25½. Prime is held at $1 20@1 15; No. 1 in store $1 20; No 2 do at $1 15.

Highwines—Quoted at 83c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales of 250 hhds as follows: 3 at $3 85@3 80, 22 at $4@4 95, 48 at $5@5 95, 23 at $6 05@6 70, 16 at $7@7 75, 26 at $8@8 80, 16 at $9@9 95, 12 at $10@10 75, 8 at $11@11 50, 6 at $12@12 75, 4 at $13 25@13 75, 6 at $14@14 50, 7 at $15@15 75, 5 at $16@16 75, 7 at $17@17 75, 3 at 18@18 75, 5 at $19@19 25, 2 at $20@20 50, 2 at $21@21 75, 2 at $22@23 75, 1 at $24, 2 at $25, 1 at $30 75, 16 hhds stems at $2 61@3 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Private sales of 20 hhds stems at $2 65@3 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Manufactured tobacco—Sales of 20 boxes bright Kentucky at 90c. 20 cases do ½'s at 75c, 100 boxes fair navy at 55c, 20 boxes medium Kentucky at 65c, and black sweet 10's in boxes and caddies sold at 60@65c ⅌ lb.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

During the past week prices of coal have risen 2@4c per bushel. The supply on hand at present is good. We quote:

Youghiogheny	30c.
Pomeroy	32c.
Hartford City	32c.

Cincinnati Tallow Market.

Tallow—The market was quiet in the fore part of the week, but there has been a better inquiry during the past two days, and the market closes firm at 11⅝c for prime packed in hhds., and a lot was sold yesterday at 11⅝c, packages returned.

Copper Stocks.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1864.

The following are the latest quotations of Copper Stocks at the Boston Board to day; Copper Falls, 34½; Franklin, 49; Huron, 41½; Isle Royale 25; Pewabic, on dividend, 57¼; Pittsburgh, ex dividend, 38.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—The Providence *Journal* says the market is quiet. The following are the sales for the week ending February 13th: 3,000 pieces 64x64, 17c, heavy; 5,000 do, 64x64, 17½c, heavy; 16,000 do, 64x64, 17c, 7 yards; 1,000 do, 60x64, 17c, heavy; 5,000 do, 60x64, 16¾c; 2,000 do, 56x60, 15¾c, 8 yards. Total, 32,000 pieces.

Cincinnati Metal Market.

Iron—The demand for blast pig continues fair and the market rules steady at $58 per ton. Cold blast meets with but little inquiry, though stocks are light, and holders are firm at $63@65 per ton. Bar is firm at 6c for common, and 7@7½c for charcoal. Horse shoes are selling at 9¾@10c for Shoenberger's extra.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

There is no change in Fish Oils, and about the usual business doing. Lard Oil is firm at $1 18@1 20 for winter. Linseed is active and firm at $1 55, weight. Petroleum is in better demand, with less offering, and Refined Oil for shipment is wanted at fully former rates; sales of 2@3,000 bbls are reported, mostly at 46c, delivered on board; Free Oil is worth 53@54c, and Crude 28c ⅌ gallon, and the market very firm.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

There is a fair demand for both old and new leaf Tobacco, but there has been no change in prices.

The sales to-day, at the warehouse of Chas. Bodman and Morris & Chalfant, amounted to 53 hhds, as follows:

SALES AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

17 hhds, viz: Mason county lugs and leaf, 1 at $10 25, 1 at $10 50, 1 at $12 50, 1 at $13 25, 1 at $13 75, 1 at $14, 1 at $14 25, 2 at $14 50, 1 at $15, 1 at $16, 1 at 16 25, 1 at $17, 2 at $18 75, 1 at $19 25, 1 at $23.

17 boxes of Virginia (green) ranging from $4 to $13.

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Iron—The market is buoyant and very active, with sales of some 800 tons, mostly Anthracite No. 1, at $46@47, cash, which is scarce and wanted at that figure, and No. 3 at $42@44 ⅌ ton, but the makers generally are sold up and there is little or none to be had at these rates, and prices continue firm and on the advance. Scotch Pig is selling in a small way at $50 ⅌ ton. Blooms and Boiler Plates continue scarce and high, and manufactured iron in good demand, the mills being full of orders and not willing to make new contracts at the rates now current. Nails have advanced to $6 the 100 lbs net, cash.

Lead—There is little or no stock here and the market is firm, but we hear of no sales.

Cincinnati Alcohol and Whisky Market

Alcohol—The market has been unsettled all the week, owing to the fluctuations in whisky, and prices have been very irregular. The closing rate last evening was $1,68 for 98 per cent, over proof, less the usual discount to the trade.

Whisky—There was a buoyant feeling in the fore part of the week, and under an active speculative demand prices advanced to 85c, but the market has ruled quiet since Friday, and the advices from Washington not being regarded very favorable prices declined yesterday to 80c, but there was a favorable demand at the decline. The following are the rates current each day in the week: Wednesday 78c, Thursday 82c, Friday, Saturday and Monday 85c, and to-day 80c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TRIBUNE REPORT.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, Feb. 15.

SECOND DAY.

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.—The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 3 cwt., at 10c a pound, amounts to $0:

	Cents per pound.
Prize, or extra Holiday Beef	15 @16½
The very best on sale to-day	13½@14
Thai generally rated first quality	11½@13
Medium or good fair quality	11 @12
That of ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	10 @10½
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	10 @10½
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	12 @—
Extreme range of prices from	10 @16½
The most of the sales are from	11 @13½

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New York	353	Illinois	1,654
Ohio	622	Iowa	60
Michigan	133	Kentucky	325
Indiana	223	New Jersey	21
Connecticut	17		

Veal Calves we have never known as high as they are at the present time. Some of only good, fair quality have been sold during the week at 9½c ⅌ lb, live weight, and any tolerably good calf is worth 9c, and very few of any sort sell by the pound at less the 8c. This is partly owing to the high price of calf skins, which are worth 18@20c ⅌ lb, and partly to the small number of calves arriving. This scarcity may be attributed in a considerable degree to the abortion of cows, which prevails like an epidemic in all tde counties north of the city. This cause will be likely to effect the supply all Spring. It will probably throw a good many of that class of cows with borrowed calves on the market.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 12,281.

Quotations—The following reports of sales of Sheep and Lambs by several of the sheep brokers who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted ⅌ lb, live weight, for Sheep 7@8 cts; Lambs 8@8½c.

Curtis & Brown sold at Albany to Captain McGraw 71 head of Sheep which averaged 196 lb at 11c ⅌ lb. They were fed by Halleck Bros, of Rusk, Monroe county, N. Y., who are noted for extra good, fat sheep. These were Cotswold, and nearly all yearling ewes. Several of the lot weighed over 300 lb each, and 30 averaged 250 lb, and some of them gained a pound a day in January. They also brought to this market 100 head that averaged at home 170 lb, fed by Cady, of Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y. These were held on Monday morning by Hume, at $16@18 each, and sold at the estimate of owners at 10c ⅌ lb.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by railroad: Hudson River Railroad, 3,823; New Jersey Central Railroad, 1,469. Total, 6,297.

QUOTATIONS.

George W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of Hogs this week:

Western corn-fed, ⅌ lb	8@8¾	10¾@11¼c.
Distillery-fed	8@8¾	10¾@11 c.
Stock Hogs	—@—	—@— c.

The following report of Williams & Asbury, old established commission brokers, gives a very fair view of the state of the market to-day:

TUESDAY, February 16.

We report to-day the highest range of prices obtained on this market for a number of years.

The arrivals for the past week have not been as light as previous week, but the quality has been better.

The arrivals of the Western Dressed for the week amount to 11,406, which shows a decrease of over one-half from number given last week.

The chief characteristics of the market since last quotations have been firmness and activity in the demand exceeding the supply, and instances rare where Hogs have been held over.

The arrival is light this morning and sales are effected at the following prices: Prime fat Hogs, 8¾@9c; medium grades, 8¼@8¾c; ordinary and light, 7¾@8¼c; still Hogs, 8@8¼c. The arrivals for the week amount to 8,298; same week last year, 21,095. The market for cut meats we notice remains firm, showing some improvement in prices for future delivery, and operators generally seem sanguine of an advance, the bulk of sales being made on speculation.

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Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

Name.	Date.	From	For
FROM EUROPE.			
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	N. Y.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
FROM AMERICA.			
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	N. Y.	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.			
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
For California, &c.			
Illinois	Feb. 3	New York	Nicaragua

Four Blockade Runners Destroyed.

The Navy Department has received the following:

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 14.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The Pequot has arrived, and brings the destruction of four blockade running steamers, viz: The Nutfield on the 4th of February, by the Sassacus, the Dee, February 5th, by the Emily, and the Fanny and Jenny on the 10th, by the Florida. S. P. LEE, Act'g RearAdm'l.

The Nutfield is an iron-paddle wheel steamer of about four hundred tons, a new, fine and powerful boat. She sailed from London in December last with pork, biscuit, &c.

The Dee is a double screw iron steamer, built especially for the southern trade at London. She is a new vessel of light draft and is said to have made eighteen or twenty miles an hour.

The Fanny and Jenny is the old prize Scotia, captured in October, 1862, condemned and sold to outside parties, not being considered fit for naval service.

Her name was changed to the General Banks. She was taken to Halifax, and sailed from there in July, 1853, to engage in blockade running under the name of Fanny and Jenny.

The Emily is a new screw steamer, built in London last fall, and owned by Bigbie. She is a handsome boat of about five hundred tons burthen.

RIVER MATTERS.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded 8 inches during the last 24 hours ending last night, with twelve feet hence to Louisville, six feet in the canal, and four feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is in fair navigable order, and falling. There is four feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is four feet and falling in the Kanawha. The Kentucky River is falling, with only four feet at Mundy's Landing.

The Paragon had a fair freight, including 1,500 kegs of nails. She returns to Pittsburgh this evening. Coming down she rubbed over Glass-house, drawing only four feet.

The Clara Poe came in with a full cargo of wheat, bacon, tobacco, &c., which she picked up along the Lower Ohio, and left for Pittsburgh last night, where the bulk of her cargo is destined.

The Ohio Valley did not get off on Monday night, as announced but departed for Pittsburgh yesterday noon, with a full cargo.

The new steamer Golden Eagle brought 410 bales of cotton from Louisville.

Capt. Honshall's new side-wheel packet, for the Big Sandy trade, will be completed in three or four weeks.

Capt. Wm. Knight's new Cincinnati and Pomeroy side-wheel packet is also receiving the finishing touches, and will soon be ready for business.

Freight is offering freely for Pittsburgh at 30 cents per hundred. To Nashville the offerings are moderate at 75 cents, while there is a fair trade to St. Louis at 40 cents per hundred. Competition to Memphis has reduced the rates to 25@30 cents per hundred.

The Dean Line steamer Lady Franklin has been sold by Captain Thompson Dean and others to Captain E. B. Granger, for $23,000, to be delivered on her return from Memphis. The Lady Franklin has but lately been repaired, and is one of the best boats of her class on the Ohio river.

LOUISVILLE.

Captain Henry Symmes has purchased the wreck of the D. G. Taylor of the underwriters of St. Louis, for the sum of $1,000. He has commenced wrecking her, and her machinery will all be saved.

EVANSVILLE.

Departures—Done No. 2, Pittsburgh; Sallie List, Memphis; Emperor, Nashville; Goody Friends, Nashville; Bertha, Mount Vernon; Navigator, Nashville; Niagara, Pittsburgh; Camelia, St. Louis.

There was considerable activity on the levee Saturday and Saturday night, with large shipments of freight.

The Clara Poe took 1000 sacks of wheat for Pittsburgh.

The Armada's last trip to Cairo and back, was a "big thing on water." She registered 160 passengers, and carried on her trip 60 hhds of sugar, 95 packages collars, 224 packages of rope, 83 bales of hay, 158 bales of cotton, 8 hhds tobacco, 13 bales hides, 9 mules, and a large quantity of miscellaneous freight.

The great Mississippi, so anxiously looked for all day, did not arrive until after night. She was visited by hundreds of our citizens, notwithstanding the unseasonable hour, and all were loud and earnest in their expressions of admiration and praise.

NASHVILLE.

Arrived—Alpha, from Pittsburgh; Havana, America Princess, S. B. Young and Idahoe, from Cincinnati.

Departed—Tempest, for Louisville, and Baldwin and John A. Fisher for Clarksville.

The Maria Denning is at Clarksville, transfering a portion of her cargo to the Baldwin and Fisher, for the purpose of getting light enough to float over the shoals.

The up-river fleet gets along slowly, or rather it is on the stand, as we learn, at Selina, a few miles from the State line, sixty miles beyond Carthage, and one hundred and sixty from their destination—Waitesboro. We are informed that the Silver Lake was fired into about six miles above Carthage, and two of her men killed.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE. }
SECOND CORPS, }
HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 15, 1864. }

AUTHORITY HAVING BEEN given me to recruit the 2d Corps to fifty thousand (50,000) men for such special service, under my command, as may be designated by the War Department, I appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid me in filling up the regiments and batteries of my command which owe their origin to the State. They are as follows:

81st, 140th, 116th, (battalion,) 148th, 53d, 145th, 71st, 72d, 69th and 106th Regiments of Infantry, and Batteries F and G, 1st Penn'a Artillery, and C and F, Independent Penn'a Artillery.

Until the 1st of March next, the following bounties will be paid by the General Government:

For Veterans, $402; for Others, $302.

All Volunteers enlisted for this organization will be accredited to the city, county, town, township or ward which they may elect as the place to which they desire the credit to be given.

When no such election is made the enlisting officer will give credit to the place of enlistment.

Each locality is therefore interested in increasing the number of enlistments to the extent of its quota in the draft, and any stimulus given by local bounties or other efforts, will have the effect of preventing those who desire to volunteer, from leaving the places of their residence and enlisting elsewhere, where the inducements offered may be greater.

The same regulations that have hitherto governed enlistments in this State, as to the persons empowered to enlist, the rules for mustering and for furnishing transportation and supplies, will apply in this case.

Any one desiring to enlist in either of these organizations may do so in any part of the State, by making application to the District Provost Marshal or any recruiting officer from the Second Corps, no matter to which regiment said officers may belong.

I have come among you as a Pennsylvanian, for the purpose of endeavoring to aid you in stimulating enlistments.

As this is a matter of interest to all citizens of this State—its quota being still nearly 30,000 deficient, I earnestly call upon you all to assist by exerting the influence in your power in this important matter. To adequately reinforce our armies in the field is to insure that the war will not reach your homes, and will be the means of bringing it to a speedy and happy conclusion, and of saving the lives of many of our brave soldiers who would otherwise be lost by the prolongation of the war and in indecisive battles.

It is only necessary to destroy the rebel armies now in the field to insure a speedy and permanent peace; let us all act with that fact in view; let it not be said that Pennsylvania, which has already given so many of her citizens to this righteous cause, shall now, at the eleventh hour, be behind her sister States in furnishing her quota of the men deemed necessary to end the rebellion. Some States have filled their quotas; others will do so; a little exertion on our part will soon fill all the decimated regiments of the State and obviate the necessity of a draft.

Let it not be that those organizations which have won for themselves and their State so much honor, shall pass out of existence for the want of patriotism in the people. Unless these regiments are filled to the minimum strength they will soon cease to exist. It will be necessary to act quickly to ensure success. Other States, by having used greater exertions, and by the inducements of local bounties, draw draw away your young men. By giving bounties at home, and stimulating the State pride, you will secure to your regiments that portion of the male population whose circumstances readily permit them to take the field.

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A. HOEVELER, President. se21

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TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
Ohio street, between Chesnut and East lane,
de21-1y **Allegheny, Pa.**

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by
oc21:1y R. MEGRAW.

HOT BED SEED,—We have received our Spring supply of fresh SEED, for early forcing, from Landreth & Son. J. KNOX,
ja16 No. 29 Fifth street.

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
AND
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pittsb'g.	For Chi'go.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	1:45 a. m.	1:45 a. m.	1:45 a. m.
Express	1:45 p. m.	1:45 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Mail	6:30 a. m.		6:15 a. m.

RETURNING:

Arrive Pittsburgh,
P. F. W. & C. R'y...2:20 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R...2:10 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 8:05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Allegheny For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. C.	For Steu'e.
2:15 p. m.	1:15 a. m.	6:40 a. m.	
	12:00 m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
	4:30 p. m.		
	5:40 p. m.		

RETURNING.

Arrive Allegheny,
P. F. W. & C. R'y..7:20 a. m., 8:40 a. m., 2:35 p. m., 4:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R......10:00 a. m.
GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station. Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent,
Allegheny city.
H. R. PAYSON, Gen. Pass. Agent,
P. F. W. & C. Ry. Co.
F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agent,
fe9:1y C. & P. R. R. Co.

1864 WINTER 1864
ARRANGEMENT.
PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily, (except Sunday) at 5:50 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

FAST MAIL every morning, (except Sunday) at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at the principal Stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington; and for New York via Philadelphia.

THROUGH EXPRESS daily, at 4:25 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York, via Philadelphia.

FAST LINE daily, (except Sunday) at 8:35 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, and connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown, without change of cars; also, at Philadelphia for New York.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, (except Sunday) at 3:00 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 11:40 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 3:50 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:00 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station EVERY SUNDAY at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Baltimore Express	12:50 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1:20 p. m.
Fast Line	1:30 a. m.
Through Mail Train	1:00 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
1st Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
2d Wall's Station Accommodation	8:35 a. m.
3d Wall's Station Accommodation	1:55 p. m.
4th Wall's Station Accommodation	6:05 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 1:20 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation, and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation West.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train West, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train East.

FARE:

To New York	$12:80	To Lancaster	$8:80
To Philadelphia	10:50	To Harrisburg	7:65
To Baltimore	$10:00	To Altoona	3:00

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled, in addition to the Station rates; except from the stations where the Company have no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

For Tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agent, at the Penna. RR. Passenger Station, on LIBERTY and GRANT Streets. ja7

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
WINTER TIME TABLE,
THREE TRAINS DAILY
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE
AND
WASHINGTON CITY.

Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, to and from Pittsburgh and the West.

TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of Northern New York.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 16th, 1863, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows, viz:

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)..........10.10 A. M.
" leaves Harrisburg..........1.20 P. M.
" arrives at Baltimore..........5.40 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)..........11.42 P. M.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday)..........2.50 A. M.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday)..........7.00 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg..........7.00 A. M.

NORTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)..........9.20 A. M.
" leaves Harrisburg..........1.45 P. M.
" arrives at Sunbury..........4.30 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily..........9.15 P. M.
" arrives at Harrisburg..........1.35 A. M.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday)..........3.25 A. M.
" arrives at Sunbury..........6.25 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)..........3.00 P. M.
" arrives at Harrisburg..........7.50 P. M.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
oc31] J. N. DuBARRY, *Gen. Supt.*

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Saturday, August 15th, 1863, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water Streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from U'ntown:	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express do do	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
1st M'Keesport Acc'd'n	11:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
3d do do	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
1st Port Perry do	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's do	4:15 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from M'Keesport;	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets apply to GEO. BOULTON, Ag't.
dec4 H. BLACKSONE. Supt.

1863. 1863. 1863.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (165 miles) in the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG.
Leave Northward.

Mail Train	1.45 P. M.
Express Train	3.25 A. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the Southeast corner Eleventh and Market streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS,
no3tf General Manager, Williamsport.

THOS. S. CLARKE....WM. THAW....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.
Office, foot of Liberty st.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
PENNSYLVANIA RR. CO.,
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS
TO AND FROM
All Points West of Pittsburgh.
se7:1y

IRON, STEEL, &C.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
SLAB ZINC, OR SPELTER,
FROM
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

LYON, SHORB & CO.
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE
NO. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se9

C. H. SPANG......C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 Water street,
ja14 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,
Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,
Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. [se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST, SPRING, PLOW AND SAW STEEL,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILLS
AND
SMELTING WORKS
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS and BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also,
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.
Constantly on hand—
TINMEN'S MACHINES and TOOLS.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST, and 120 SECOND Street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se7

DAVID CHESS,..........R. W. WILSON,
G. F. SMYTH,..........R. J. ANDERSON,
CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NAILS, TACKS,
BRADS, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE:
NO. 112 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF BEST QUALITY
REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes;
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED or Manufactured in this Country.
Office and Warehouse, **Nos. 149, 151 FIRST and 120, 122 SECOND Streets, Pittsburgh.**
se7

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 120 Water and 158 First str's,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal merchant
BAR, PLATE AND SHEET IRON,
NAILS AND SPIKES.
Also, manufacturers of
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PISTON RODS AND PLATES.
se23

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
no25:1y] **No. 47 WOOD STREET.**

WINDOW BLINDS.

FIRST PREMIUM
BLIND FACTORY.
G. P. WERTZ,
Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS,
REVOLVING AND STATIONARY SHUTTERS.
Cor. THIRD and MARKET Sts.,
Entrance on THIRD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se7:1y

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, of which I now offer a stock not excelled in quality or quantity in the city, to dealers and housekeepers, at the lowest prices. Call and see at No. 107 Market street, near 5th.
fe2 JOS. R. HUGHES.

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH..........JOHN S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,
ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK..........WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO..
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.......C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES..........O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.
No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.
T. WALTER DAY,
No. 108 Fifth street, 3d door below the Cathedral
Circulars containing full information, showing who are entitled, will be furnished, upon applying to this office by letter or in person.
☞ No charges until collections are made.
oc31

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOSHUA RHODES,
de13 Duquesne Way.

GLASSWARE.

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
Vials, Bottles and Window Glass,
Black Porter, Wine and Claret Bottles,
DEMIJOHNS & MINERAL WATER BOTTLES
Warehouses, No. 104 SECOND, and 133 and 1 FIRST streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se16:1y

PHILLIPS & BEST,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLINT GLASS WARE,
Of all descriptions, Pressed, Cut and Plain
Corner of TRY and SECOND streets,
se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

B. L. FAHNESTOCK....W. M. GRACE....R. C. ALBREE
FAHNESTOCK, ALBREE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Vials, Bottles and Window Glass
No. 63 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA
se9

MEDICAL.

CHAS. H. CUPER,
DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUTIST
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,
AND
FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

MEDICAL CARD,
F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.
From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Intern (Resident Physician) of HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &
DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.
The following specialities attended:
1st. Diseases of the respiratory organs, as Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.
2d. Diseases peculiar to Ladies, result of debility, nervousness, neuralgia and sick headache, (hemierania) attended with complete success, &c.
3d. Diseases peculiar to old and young men.
OFFICE 51 GRANT ST., St. Nicholas Building.
se7

ERNEST MANGOLD,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets
ALLEGHENY CITY.
☞ Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the night. [oc10:ly

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,
JOSHUA RHODES,
Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,
DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.
se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

ROOFING.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
(Successor to T. J. Craig,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
ALSO,
Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers.
TOILET WARE,
BRITANNIA WARE,
COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES,
FANCY COAL RODS,
BIRD CAGES, &c.
And HOVEY'S PATENT HAME TUG.
oc17

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.
Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.
The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.
Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.
Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 333 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

SEWING MACHINES,

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,
AGENT FOR
PLANER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

CLOTHING.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
no9ly **235 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.**

SCHAUB & M'DONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
ANDERSON street, near Hand street Bridge, *ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.*
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. [se9:ly

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Pure Cider Vinegar,
No. 150 Ohio street,
oc2ly ALLEGHENY.

JOHN BURGESS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & W. Hanna,)
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OIL CITY, PA.
Having purchased the Hanna Warehouse, at Oil City, and having ample room and facilities, we are now prepared to store and forward Oil and merchandise of every description, and promise satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. no20:3m

GRAPES.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE THE following varieties of GRAPES:
HERBEMONT,
DIANA,
DELAWARE,
CATAWBA and
ISABELLA.
J. KNOX,
de24 **No. 2 Fifth street.**

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
No connection with any other house. [dec8:m

WINDOW GLASS.—4000 boxes assorted sizes Crystal Window Glass, in store for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON